THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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LOOKED PLEASED

AFTER HE HAD HAD AN HOUR'S TALK WITH MR. MORTON.

AND SO DOES WM. WALTER PHELPS

Mr. Bayard Wants to Be Returned to the Senate—Mr. Gray Will Give Way For Him to Go In.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—[Special.]—The vice-president-elect and Mrs. Morton arrived here this afternoon, and are quartered at the Normandye on the same floor with Mr. Blaine. Mr. Morton and the Maine man were closeted together for an hour this evening. When they parted Mr. Blaine's face bore a pleased look. Congressman Wm. Walter Phelps then talked with Mr. Blaine for some time, and then with Representative Hitt. The entire party seemed quite jubilant, and although none of them would talk to the press, it was plainly evident that the vice-president-elect had brought cheering news to the plumed knight. Mr. Morton will, within the next day or two, commence attending the sessions of the senate in order to acquaint himself with the rules governing that body. He desires to place himself in position to be able to preside creditably when he occupies the president's chair after the 4th of March.

MR. BAYARD'S PROSPECTS.

Since the defeat of the democratic party at the recent election, Mr. Bayard has been looking for something to do in order to occupy his time. He has decided that he wants to be returned to the senate, and it is understood that an agreement has been effected between he and Senator Gray, by which the latter will retire from the senate when his present term expires, in order that Mr. Bayard may come back and claim his old seat. This is, of course, provided the democrats are successful in electing the next Delaware legislature. With the exception of Senators Gray, Anthony Higgins, the newly elected republican senator from Delaware, is the only man who has bore a name other than Bayard or Saulsbury in thirty-six years. For that entire time Delaware has been represented by these two families.

THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

This was one of the liveliest days that has been seen in the house during the present session. It grew out of the contest on the territorial bills, which were the senate bill providing for the admission of South Dakota, and the Springer omnibus bill for the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana, Washington and New Mexico. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) was the leader of the opposition to the proposition of allowing the omnibus bill to be offered as a substitute to the senate bill. He made a point of order against it, and argued upon it for about an hour. It is supposed that he took this opportunity to make the greatest effort of his life for the express purpose of adding to his candidacy for the speakership. In this, however, he suffered the same fate as had befallen both Cannon and Reed last week, when the republicans refused to be guided by their leadership. Mr. Burrows today saw, shortly after he had finished his speech, that his own party would not support him on his point of order, whereupon he withdrew it. This is taken to mean that the Michigan statesman has banked his ball outside the string, and has gone down in the speakership race. The only one left who has not injured himself is the young Napoleon, McKinley, who has shown wisdom in laying low and keeping silent. For almost two hours the house was in a general pandemonium, and at one time appeared as if on the verge of a riot. It was the republican scheme to pass the bill admitting only South Dakota, while the democrats will insist that if South Dakota is admitted, the other territories named shall be admitted also. For the greater portion of the time, Judge Crisp was in the chair, and the belligerant members about got away with him, though after hammering one end almost off the ivory mallet he restored order, and threatened to employ the sergeant-at-arms if quiet was not maintained. This had the desired effect, and the distinguished Georgian was master of the situation, and business was resumed. Oftentimes there were as many as twenty or more yelling members trying to catch the eye of the speaker at the same moment, and the noise coming up from the pit was like so many threshing machines in full operation. After order had been restored, the house adjourned, and the battle for the territories will be resumed in the morning. It is not improbable that Mr. Springer will, if fair treatment is not accorded him, move to recommit the bills to to the committee and there the matter will end so far as this session of congress is concerned.

THE COWLES BILL.

The committee on appropriations, in deference to the wishes of Mr. Randall, have decided to wait four or five days before reporting the Cowles bill to repeal the tobacco tax back to the house, in order to give the ways and means committee an opportunity to report a similar bill now pending in that committee. But the ways and means men say they have no idea of doing this. Their object is understood to be to get the speaker, when the bill is reported from the appropriations committee, to rule that it is not privileged matter, being other than a bill appropriating money, and thereby make the bill take its place at the foot of the calendar, where there can be no possible chance of its being taken up this session. This is the only resort left to the ways and means men to hold their power. It would not be a violation of the rules of the house for the speaker to rule as they wish, but as it is evidently the wish of the house that this bill pass at the present session, it is doubtful if Mr. Carlisle would antagonise the majority. A canvass of the house today developed the fact that exceeding forty democrats were opposed to the action of the ways and means committee, and would vote for the Cowles bill when an opportunity presents. The republicans will vote almost solidly for it.

Judge and Miss Crisp, Mr. and Mrs Blount, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Senator Colquitt and Mrs. Grimes, of the Georgia delegation, attended the president's reception to the diplomatic corps tonight. E. W. B.

FLORIDA WANTS PROTECTION

Against the Ruinous Importation of Foreign Fruit.

JACKSONVILLE, January 17.—At a meeting of the board of trade today, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the interests of the orange growers of Florida demand protection against competition with foreign grown fruit; that our senators and representatives in congress be requested to exert their efforts and influence to secure the passage of a law levying an import duty of one dollar a box of two cubic feet capacity, or in that proportion, upon all oranges and lemons from foreign countries.

The movement is being made general by the boards of trade and other organizations throughout the state, irrespective of party.

To Sail for Port-au-Prince.

WASHINGTON, January 17—The United States steamer Atlanta, Captain Howel, has been ordered to proceed at once to Port-au-Prince and report to Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic station, now on board the Galena. It is expected that the Atlanta will sail from New York Saturday morning. The Galena will return to the United States upon being relieved by the Atlanta, and the commander of that vessel will then be in command of the naval forces in Haytian waters. Nothing has been heard from the Ossipee since she sailed from Norfolk, but it is thought at the naval department that she has arrived at Port-au-Prince before this time.

Through the Bridge.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 17.—[Special.] The passenger train on the Northwest and Florida narrow gauge went through the bridge over the creek fifty miles south of here this morning. Engineer Alford, a white man, and a colored fireman, is reported killed.

TIN IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Comes to Tin Paragraph and Amends It.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The senate, at 12:20, resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on the amendment to the tin plate paragraph.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Allison to state what portions of the bill remained unacted on.

Mr. Allison specified as among important matters yet to be acted on, wood, sugar and wool and woolen schedules, with a great many detached portions from other sections, such as rice, cutlery and various other things that would lead to more or less debate.

The discussion of the amendment was continued by Messrs. Vest, Allison, Dawes, Teller, Gorman, Sherman, Platt, Saulsbury, Plumb, Aldrich, Mitchell and Call.

Finally a vote was taken and the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 18, (Mr. Brown voting aye.) It fixes the duty on tin plate, (taggers' iron or steel,) when valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than No. 10 and not thinner than No. 20. Wire gauge at one cent per pound; on thinner plates at 11-10, 13-10 and 14-10 per pound, and on corrugated or crumped plates 14-10 cents per pound; all other iron or steel sheets, plates and hoop, (excepting tin plates) when galvanized or coated with zinc, speeter or other metal, are to pay three-fourths of a cent per pound additional, and, after first January, 1889, tin plate is to pay three-fourths of a cent per pound additional.

The amendment proposing a bounty on sugar made from beets, sorgham or sugar cane grown in the United States, was then taken up.

Mr. Vest declared emphatically his opposition to all such bounties, which he considered the most objectionable form of protection, a "partnership" between the government and the recipient of bounties.

Mr. Allison defended the bounty proposition, and was cross-examined as to its probable effect and what brought it about by Messrs. Eustis and Gibson, of Louisiana.

Mr. Vest hinted at the "new light" which had broken in upon the finance committee and at the "political exigency" which had led to the reporting of the amendment.

Mr. Allison denied emphatically that his judgment, or that of the committee on this matter had been controlled by any "political exigency." He looked upon the proposed bounty as an experiment and had been willing to come to it last summer, but other senators had not been willing to do so; so that if the senator from Missouri had expected to catch anything by his "fishing" remark, he had made a great mistake.

Vest denied fishing intentions and Frye suggested that "old trout" was altogether too shy to rise at such a fly. [Laughter.]

Sherman, Plumb, Stewart and Morrill advocated the amendment and declared they could not see how it could have political effect; and Mr. Eustis spoke at length in opposition to it.

No vote was reached, and after a short executive session, the senate at 5:40, adjourned.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL.

The House Spends the Day in Considering It Without Action.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The house was informed that Governor Hovey's resignation as a representative had been received at Indianapolis and accepted.

A committee was appointed to investigate and purchase real estate by the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stockdale, of Mississippi, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch in a New York paper stating that he acted against the McKay bill in the committee on war claims, because McKay in the recent presidential campaign had been guilty of pernicious activity. He said it was admitted that the bill could not pass the house over the president's veto, and an attempt to do so seemed to him to be an attempt to get a number of government officials to aid a citizen in criticising the president. He did not wish to be put in that attitude and consequently had opposed the bill.

Consideration of the territorial bill was resumed and speeches were made in turn by the advocates of every proposition which has been brought forward.

Mr. McDonald, of Minnesota, favored the omnibus bill and the division of Dakota.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, characterized the omnibus bill as a transparent subterfuge and favored the division of Dakota.

Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, favored the admission of Dakota at once and the house could then consider the cases of other territories.

Mr. Symes, of Colorado, characterized the omnibus bill as a remarkable bill with a remarkable author, and he favored the immediate admission of South Dakota.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, protested against the system of "bunching" territories.

Mr. Warner, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the immediate admission of South Dakota and against that of New Mexico.

The senate bill was read by sections for amendment. The amendments were adopted increasing to 120,000 acres grant of land to the agricultural college in South Dakota, providing that the price of school lands shall be $10 per acre; fixing April 9th as the date for the election to decide the question of accepting the boundaries fixed for the new state and the election of state officers and two members of congress.

The reading of the bill having been completed, Mr. Springer moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to substitute the omnibus bill.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, raised a point of order against the substitute. He rested his point upon rule 16, which says that no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of the amendment. It was true that the order under which the house was acting provided that house bill 8,466 might be offered as a substitute for the senate bill. But a substitute now offered was not house bill 8,466, but was the caucus proposition differing from that bill on every page.

The speaker sustained the point of order and ruled the substitute out.

Mr. Springer then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and insert house bill 8,466 with certain amendments.

The speaker ruled that this was not in order. All the gentleman had the right to do was to offer as a substitute house bill 8,466.

Mr. Springer thereupon offered that bill as a substitute.

Mr. Burrows raised a point of order against it. The speaker did not rule upon Mr. Burrows's point, but submitted the question to the house for its decision: "Shall the proposed substitute be entertained and considered by the house?"

Some discussion followed as to what was intended by the order under which the house was proceeding.

Mr. Burrows said that as there was a misunderstanding as to its effect, he would withdraw his point of order.

House bill No, 8,466 was then received as a substitute.

Mr. Springer then asked unanimous consent that the previous substitute offered by him (one providing for the division of Dakota) be considered in its stead.

The speaker pro tem (Mr. Cox) submitted the request and there being no objection, so stated.

Subsequently a question arose as to whether this consent had been granted, but no record of the transaction appeared in the official reporter's notes.

Much confusion ensued, but finally consent was again given.

Mr. MacDonald of Minnesota then offered his substitute for Mr. Springer's proposition. [This substitute embodied the principal features of the omnibus bill, except that it provides for the immediate admission of South Dakota.]

Pending its reading the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

BUCK WILL BE THERE,

AND HARRISON WILL BE READY TO RECEIVE HIM.

MRS. BLAINE DID NOT SNUB MRS.

Harrison—The Denial Comes From Indianapolis, Which Looks as if Intended to Mollify Mr. Blaine.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17.—General Harrison had an unusually large number of callers today, both from out of town and at home. Colonel R. D. Locke, of Macon, Ga., arrived this evening, and will be joined tonight by Colonel A. E. Buck, of Atlanta, and Dr. C. W. Arnold, of Albany, Ga. All are prominent republicans in their section. They will confer with General Harrison tomorrow on southern politics. Colonel Buck has been frequently mentioned as a cabinet aspirant, but his friends say that he is in no sense a candidate; that if he were he would not come here.

General Harrison's mail seems to steadily increase the nearer the fourth of March approaches. Calendars by the score have arrived from all parts of the country, but the bulk of his mail consists of applications for office. At first the indorsements and applications were chiefly confined to the cabinet places and higher grades of offices, but now he is being flooded with hundreds of letters, asking for petty clerkships, and is even petitioned for places as watchmen. For the benefit of those making or about to make applications, it might be of interest to state that these petitions are premature. General Harrison has no time to peruse them, and probably not one in a hundred will reach his eye. They are simply indorsed and filed away for reference when the general gets settled down at Washington, and reaches the respective cases. Not one of them will be passed upon prior to inauguration, and as the early applicant acquires no advantage over the last by reason of his being on hand first, it would be a convenience and relief to the president-elect and his secretary if the applicants for office restrained themselves until the new administration takes the reins of government.

A story has been going the rounds of the press purporting to give an account of Mrs. Harrison's being snubbed by Mrs. Blaine on a social occasion at the white house, during General Garfield's administration. It is reliably learned today that there is no truth in this story.

GOVERNOR FOWLE INAUGURATED.

An Imposing Ceremony Assures Him of His Election.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 17.—[Special.]—North Carolina today inaugurated the new governor in the person of Daniel G. Fowle. No inauguration in many years has attracted wider public attention, and people were here from all parts of the state. The weather this morning was very unfavorable. The rain had fallen for many hours. The temperature was remarkably high for this season. The result of these drawbacks was that the attendance was not a fifth what it would have been with favorable weather. For the first time in this state, there was a proper plan of inauguration. The governor was made the central figure in the ceremony. The inauguration ceremonies began at 10 o'clock in the hall of the house of representatives, where the legislature assembled in joint session. Lieutenant-Governor Stedman presided. Associate Justice Merryman, of the supreme court, administered the oaths of office to Theodore F. Davidson, attorney general; S. M. Fingir, superintendent of public instruction; Donald W. Bain, treasurer; George W. Southerlin, auditor: Thos. M. Soll, lieutenant governor. William L. Saunders, secretary of state, was too ill to be present, and was sworn in his room. Governor-elect Fowle was escorted to the capitol, and the procession was made up at the executive office, Governor Alfred M. Scales taking the arm of his successor in office. Both houses of the legislature also formed a procession and marched to Stronach's tobacco warehouse where, on account of the rain, it was found necessary to hold the inauguration of the governor. The executive party also proceeded there, and escorted by the state military, under command of Colonel Francis H. Cameron. On the arrival at the warehouse, which was brilliantly decorated with national flags, the governor and the governor-elect took seats. Minister and Mrs. Jarvis, and Senator Ransom, with all of the state officers and many prominent people, were also on the platform. The legislature, which was seated in front of the platform, was again called to order. Governor Scales presented Governor-elect Fowle to Chief Justice Smith, and the latter administered the oaths of office, which are three in number. After signing his name to these oaths in the presence of the legislature and of 3,000 other spectators, Governor Fowle, without further preliminary, began his inaugural address, which was of unusual brevity and was heartily applauded. At the conclusion of the address, the governor held a brief public reception, and was then driven, with his predecessor, to the executive office, where a reception in honor of the military was held. Tonight the governor held a formal reception, and there was a grand ball in his honor.

GENERAL MAHONE IN CHARLESTON.

The General Would Like to Be Harrison's Postmaster-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17.—[Special.] General William Mahone passed through the city today on his way north from Florida, and was of course interviewed. He arrived at 2 o'clock this morning and left at 4:30 p. m. During his entire stay he saw only two persons besides the reporters. Ex-Postmaster Tuft was one, and E. N. Thurston, who was ordnance officer under Mahone in the late war, was the other. The last conference was long, and evidently interesting. To the reporter Mahone said his principal reason for stopping over in Charleston was to see Fort Sumter. He was asked whether he had had any intimation from President-elect Harrison that he would be asked to accept a place in the incoming cabinet.

"None," was the reply. "I've received numerous letters from people all over the country suggesting that I should prospect in that direction, but while I have been complimented by such kindly consideration of my friends I have simply remained passive."

"Would you accept a portfolio?"

"Yes, if I was sure it would be congenial to me."

Mahone, when asked what position he would prefer in Harrison's cabinet, replied that his preferences lay in the direction of the postoffice, "because," he said, "it will be better than any other. It would put me in a position to look after matters affecting the southern people, and enable me to illustrate my concern in southern affairs. I could, in conducting the postoffice, make many provisions for our people which could not be afforded me, as directly, in any other place; that is, according to my idea of cabinet life, which is no sinecure, I assure you."

Regarding Blaine, Mahone said he didn't think that he (Blaine) would get a port folio. Blaine's friends, he said, wanted to get him on the cabinet for their own purposes. "It is not Blaine so much as it is a representation of their interest they seek. Blaine is only strong with the monopolists, and I don't think his friends will have much of a showing with Harrison." Mahone said that he would accept the postoffice if Harrison offered it to him, because he believed the acceptance of it would benefit the south. He thought Cleveland was defeated because the sentiment of the country was in favor of protection as against free trade.

SWAIM'S RETIREMENT.

The Order Made at His Own Request—Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, who acted as counsel for General Swaim at the court marshal and who has looked after his client's interest ever since the conclusion of the trial, said to-day that the order directing General Swaim to appear before the board and be examined for retirement had been made at General Swaim's request and with his full concurrence. General Swaim's friends considered the movement, so far as it had in view the remission of the court martial sentence, and the General's retirement on half pay, as in the best interests of General Swaim. They had, of course, nothing to do with and no concern in any subsequent steps that might be taken to fill the vacancy in the position of judge advocate general of the army that would thus be created. That matter was for the president to take such action upon as he thought proper. The order directing General Swaim's examination for retirement was made after a conference between the president and General Grosvenor; Major Butterworth, Senator Voorhees and Judge Montgomery. No printed argument in favor of the granting of the request was made but Swaim's friends presented his case orally to the president.

The signal office reports that the severe storm on Wednesday morning central of southern Minnesota, is now central north of Lake Huron. It has been accompanied by rain thence to the Atlantic and east gulf coast, and by brisk to high winds in the east gulf and south Atlantic states and Ohio valley, and by gales from the northwest eastward over the lake regions to the New England coast.

Bond offerings today aggregated $110,000; accepted one thousand dollars of four and a halfs at 109.

The public parlors and conservatory of the white house were crowded tonight with a large and brilliant assemblage invited to attend the president's reception to the diplomatic corps.

The nomination of Walter L. Bragg to succeed himself as interstate commerce commissioner was favorably reported today in executive session of the senate by the committe on interstate commerce.

FLEEING FROM SMALLPOX.

Business Demoralized in Denver Over Its Appearance.

CHICAGO, January 17.—The Morning News' Kansas City special says seven persons, fleeing from the smallpox scourge in Denver, arrived in the city tonight, en route east. They report that business is very much demoralized, and that people are getting out of the city by every train. They say that from the best authority they could obtain there are 750 cases of the disease in different stages now in that city, and that fully 700 of them are in the pest-house.

Very little or no attention has been paid to quarantine and in many residences where cases exist there are no placards to denote its presence. The newspapers of the city have refrained from making mention of the scourge and hundreds of people are daily thrown in contact with it through ignorance. Within the last two or three weeks a number of people afflicted with the disease have left Denver and stopped in different towns in Kansas. Even cases were taken to Oberlin, Kan., and were there isolated to prevent the spread of the disease. Two cases were sent to Kansas City and were at once taken in charge by the health authorities.

THEY ASKED TOO MUCH.

The Tobacco Manufacturers Try to Control the Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 17.—A circular signed by thirteen of the largest tobacco manufacturers in the country, this morning, addressed to the Louisville tobacco dealers' association, an ultimatum with the request that it be answered by noon today. If rejected, they propose to withdraw from this market entirely. Their demands, in substance, are there isbe one uniform inspection for all warehouses here; that the date of sampling and the name of shippers be plaeed on the tags of samples; that warehouse men be responsible in case the tobacco is not so good as the samples, and that there be no bidding by warehouse men or their employes. The warehouse men replied at 10 o'clock today that they would not agree to these terms. Representatives of Liggett & Meyer, of St. Louis, and Lorillard, of New York, and a few others, have not been at the auctions today or yesterday. It is said that these great manufacturers wish by their combinations to control this and other markets in the country.

A SNUB FOR POWDERLY.

His Adherents Defeated in Their Aspirations for Office.

PITTSBURG, January 17.—At today's session of the annual meeting of district assembly No. 3, Knights of Labor, S. N. Ross was elected master workman, defeating John F. Doyle, administration candidate, by a vote of 37 to 27. The election was a surprise to Doyle's adherents, as they expected, with the presence of General Master Workman Powderly, to elect their man. A resolution was then unanimously adopted pledging unswerving fidelity to the order of Knights of Labor and to General Master Workman Powderly as long as he remained true to his obligation. Powderly was present, and made a brief address to the delegates, after which the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

They Threaten to Strike.

FT. DODGE, Iowa, January 17.—Engineers on the Minnesota and St. Louis railroad have petitioned the management for the reinstatement of Engineer Dietz, a brotherhood man, recently discharged after nine years' service for alleged color blindness. The engineers claim that expert physicians' examination does not sustain the company's charges, and they threaten to strike unless their demands are acceded to.

Doesn't Like the English.

TOPEKA, Kan., January 17.—In the house of representatives yesterday Mr. Poe, of Butler county, offered a resolution "that the committee on the state of affairs be directed to ascertain and report to the house at as early a day as practicable whether it is a fact that the British doctrine of free trade is being taught at the state university at Lawrence; if so, by whom, and that they report by bill or otherwise what, if any, legislation is necessary to abolish the English titles of "chancellor," "dean" and "regents" or rulers in the absence of a king, and substitute in lieu thereof the American titles of "professor" and "trustees" for the officers of said institution, and for all other state institutions of the state of Kansas to whom British titles are given by the laws of the state."

The house adopted the resolution almost unanimously.

Senator Sabin Fails to Get Back.

ST. PAUL, Minn., January 17.—The republicans of the Minnesota legislature met in caucus tonight to select a candidate for United States senator to succeed D. M. Sabin. Besides Senator Sabin, General W. D. Washburn and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly were candidates. One informal and three formal ballots were cast, the last and deciding ballot being: Washburn, 62; Sabin, 54; Donnelly, 4; Start, 2. General Washburn and Senator Sabin were called before the convention, the former returning thanks and the latter offering congratulations.

McMillan Goes to the Senate.

LANSING, Mich., January 17.—In joint convention yesterday the two houses elected James McMillan United States senator, he receiving ninety votes, against thirty-five for Melbourne H. Ford.

General Palmer Nominated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 17.—Democratic members of the legislature in joint caucus last night, nominated General John M. Palmer, late democratic candidate for governor, as their candidate for United States senator.

AN ANARCHIST WEEPS

WHEN SENTENCE OF COURT IS PASSED UPON HIM.

THE RACE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI

Reported Driving of Forty Families of Negroes From Kemper and Noxubee Counties—An Outrage.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17.—In the district court this morning the jury in the case of the state vs. George Hacker, returned a verdict of guilty, and Hacker was sentenced to fourteen years in the penitentiary. Hacker is an anarchist who brutally assaulted his employer, James Bruce, because the latter expressed gratification at the election of General Harrison. Bruce was stabbed nine times about the face and neck. His recovery was almost miraculous.

In addition to his punishment at fourteen years in states prison, the anarchist was fined $1,000. When he heard the verdict, Hacker turned deadly pale and could not take his eyes from the jury. He broke down completely when taken to his cell, weeping bitterly and declaring he should have been set free. He says frequently that he would not be taken to state's prison alive, and a close watch is being kept over him. The verdict gives great satisfaction in the city.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Race Troubles in Kemper County, Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., January 17.—The following letter will appear in the New Mississippian tomorrow. A copy was handed tonight to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

SUQUALK, Miss., January 16.—Editor New Mississippian, Jackson, Miss.—Dear Sir: I sent you a telegram this morning giving a short account of what is going on in the northern part of Kempar and the southern part of Noxube. I had previously writterr to the governor on the same subject. I am not sensational, but when a mob composed of the most depraved and irresponsible part of our community can rob and plunder defenseless women and children and drive them from their homes, carrying on their barbarous work for three weeks without check or hindrance, it is time that some one take the initiative and appeal to those who are high in authority and have been intrusted by the law with the preservation of our lives and property. Crimes have been committed that the outside world have not dreamed of. Brutes, feeling no restraints of law or honor, have endeavored to see how deep they could steep themselves in infamy.

As I telegraphed you today, over forty families (by actual count) have

BEEN DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

Many of these families, by years of industry and economy, have paid for lands and had stock and supplies sufficient to make crops. These people have committed no crime, unless, indeed, it is a crime to be born black. No charge has ever been made against them. Three families, who sent to me yesterday for protection, have been notified to leave within five days. One woman has a child eleven days old and another a child about three weeks old. Their limit will expire tomorrow. They are now rushing through mud and rain, hauling their corn, meat and bedding and household furniture to

SAVE THEM FROM THE VANDALS.

It is time that the press of the state should be aroused. We have been criminally negligent in permitting these outrages to go on almost at our doors without giving any notice to the outside world. I am, perhaps, not competent to judge, but it does seem to me that the governor of the state ought to place these people back on their farms and protect them there in enjoyment in fruits of labor and comforts of their homes, if it should take the militia of the state to do it. Make what use you please of this letter. If it will serve, even in the slightest degree, to draw the attention of the lovers of law and order, and fair play, to the vandalism now going on at our very doors, it will have served a good purpose. Respectfully, S. D. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor Lowry is making diligent inquiry into the facts, and will take all necessary measures to suppress lawlessness.

AN OUTRAGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Man Shot Down and His House Burned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 17.—About a month ago Butler Banks, of Newberry county, was shot, and suspicion pointed to James C. Banks as his assailant, as the two men had been unfriendly. Last Saturday week Butler Banks, hearing that James C. Banks was in the neighborhood canvassing for a book, lay in wait for him and, taking deliberate aim with a shotgun, fired at his supposed assailant as he passed by, wounding him in four places. James Banks implored Butler Banks, who is not a relative, though of the same name, to desist, but the latter fired the second barrel of his shotgun and also the contents of a pistol at James, though without further effect. James is in a dangerous condition. Butler Banks has escaped.

Last Saturday a party of men went to the house of Butler Banks, where were his wife and six little children, the eldest being only thirteen, and set fire to the house, compelling the woman to remain until its destruction was certain. The men then set fire to the cornerib and feedhouse, leaving the mother and little ones without food or shelter or sufficient clothing. There is great indignation, but though the names of the incendiaries are said to be known, no arrests have been made.

THE BRADLEY TRAGEDY.

The Baseball Men Appeal for Funds to Prosecute the Murderer.

DALLAS, Tex., January 17.—[Special.]—The tragedy of yesterday, in which Bradley lost his life, has assumed a serious phase. The grand jury has found a true bill of murder in the first degree against Angus, and another hack driver named Dick Johnson has been arrested as an accessory.

It developed today that the probable cause of Angus's action was jealousy, as the woman, Dolly Love, manifested the utmost grief at Bradley's fate, and went immediately after the killing to where the corpse lay, and there she said in the presence of a room full of men that on the night preceeding the murder Angus had told her in the presence of witnesses, that he was going to kill Bradley before the sunset of the following day. Public opinion is outraged by Angus's fearful deed, and the sentiment is so strong against the man that it is hardly possible to get a jury in this county to try the case, while some little talk of lynching has been indulged in. The sheriff has taken every precaution to protect the prisoner.

A fund is being raised by the citizens of Dallas for the purpose of employing counsel to assist the state in the prosecution. The baseball players in town have sent a circular to the sporting papers of the country, calling on baseball players to contribute to the fund to engage good counsel for the prosecution.

THE HAWES MURDER RIOT.

The Cost of the Riot to the State—The Bills Being Paid.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., January 17.—[Special.] It is estimated by men and officers who ought to know, that the recent Hawes murder riot in Birmingham will cost the state about $5,000 in dollars and cents. The bills that have been sent in so far, audited and paid, foot up $2,653.59. The expense account incurred on that memorable occasion includes transportation of troops, provisions, blankets, pay rolls of officers and companies, and so forth. The largest claim for transportation of troops is held by the Louisville and Nashville railroad company, and that has not been sent in for payment yet. The bills are still coming in.

Faction Fight in Kansas.

WICHITA, Kans., January 17.—In school district No. 44, in this county, a bitter faction strife is raging over the location of a school building. A short time ago a school house, which was at Manchester, was burned down by those favoring the county site. Tuesday an election to vote bonds for a new building was held. A voting precinct was established by each of the two factions within a short distance of one another. There was, during the day, the most bitter feeling displayed, and at night, when the canvass of the vote took place, the whole district turned out and a fight ensued in which knives and revolvers were called into play, and several men were seriously, if not fatally, injured. T. L. Brown, one of the directors, and L. Jackson, a prominent farmer, were badly wounded by gun shots, and seven others received less serious wounds.

A Fatal Quarrel Over a Woman.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 17.—[Special.]—This afternoon Wilson Crawford and a man named Blair got into a quarrel over a woman, while engaged at work three miles from the city. Blows followed, when Crawford was cut in the side four times, resulting in his death. Blair was struck on the head with a pair of knucks and is seriously hurt, but has made his escape. The officers are hunting for him.

Shot Through the Skull.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 17.—[Special.]—Paul Burrus, aged twenty years, who had been a regular contributor to Waverly's magazine for over a year, died today from the effect of a pistol shot. Ten days ago young Burrus was cleaning a pistol, when one of the cartridges was discharged, the ball penetrating the skull and touching the brain. He was a very prominent young man.

A Brute's Sentence.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—In the United States district court here today Captain Robert Mills, of the oyster schooner Chicora, was found guilty of brutally beating his dredgers and was sentenced to a fine of $500 and one year in jail.

A RICH MAN'S ESTATE

Claimed by a Negro Woman Who Was His Housekeeper.

RICHMOND, Va., January 17.—The death recently of Mr. W. A. Thomas, a wealthy retired merchant, without a will, has brought out an interesting story, and will certainly cause a big law suit.

Thomas, who was connected with some of the best people of Piedmont, Va., left at his death an estate valued at a quarter of a million. He was not married, but had lived for years with a colored woman, who had been his cook. By this woman Thomas had several children. One of these is now grown and married to a well-to-do colored druggist here. The woman claims that some time before his death, in the presence of witnesses, he gave her the key to the box in the bank containing nearly $200,000, saying this was all for her. The woman also claims that about the same time Mr. Thomas provided her with the book of a bank where he had about $18,000, telling her that his money was for her and her children.

Thomas left a brother and several nephews, who claim their relative's property, and have employed the best of counsel to represent them before the courts.

The case promises to prove one of the most interesting of the kind that has come up in the courts here since the George suit, in which a colored woman of Philadelphia set up a claim to a large estate of a well known citizen here.

DELANEY'S STATEMENT.

He Persists in Saying That He Saw Bourke Pointed Out for Assassination.

LONDON, January 17.—The cross examination of Patrick Delaney was resumed before the Parnell commission today. The witness persisted in declaring that he saw Boyton point out to Invincible Brady, chairman of the prison board, Bourke for assassination. On cross examination by Michael Davitt, Delaney said he was positive that he had often seen Mr. Davitt in company with Dan Curley, although he could not fix the dates.

Re-examined with reference to the funds of the Fenians he stated that until 1879 the party was without money other than a few pence weekly subscribed by members. Some pawned their watches to send delegates to America. Carey, after the invincibles were organized, obtained funds from the league and started business as a contractor.

Being shown the photograph of a man in uniform, witness declared that it was Invincible Noel. At the close of the examination, Justice Hannen decided that Delaney be held in cuttody in London, in case he should be wanted again.

Attorney General Webster then read the correspondence between Matt Harris and Michael Davitt with reference to land agitation. The only letter that attracted interest was one from Davitt to Harris, written in New York, in which Davitt said:

Perhaps you are not aware that John O'Leary is here. He came from Paris to upset my land league endeavors. He will go back wiser, though a sadder man. He is supported by nobody saving a few bosthoons following that bluntant ass, Rossa. Nationalists on this side are common sense men. O'Leary failed to get up a crusade against the leagues in America. Rossa is now trying his hand. He will achieve more success upon your side than upon this. He is a cowardly, low ruffian, who has not the courage to resent an insult I offered him in the Herald. He has not sufficient courage to set fire to a British haystack. Do your utmost to keep the people within bounds."

Justice Hannen asked if the letters of Mr. Parnell would be shown to the Parnellite counsel, as the court seemed to be within a reasonable distance of getting at them.

Attorney-General Webster refused to be pinned to a definite time for the production of the letters. Justice Hannan then expressed an opinion that both sides should show letters in their possession intended to be used for comparison.

MURDERING THE MISSIONARIES.

Arabs Make a Descent Upon a German Station in Africa.

ZANZIBAR, January 17.—The Arabs destroyed a German missionary station in Tugu, fifteen miles west of Dar es Salem. A majority of the slaves captured by the German man-of-war Leipzig, were lodged at the station. One missionary succeeded in escaping from the Arabs, but eight others were massacred. Three bodies, one of them that of a woman, were found mutilated in a barbarous manner. The Arabs carried off the servants and slaves at the station. French missionary stations, especially those situated near Tugu, are in imminent danger. The Arabs, who are now joining in the slave trade, came principally from Kilwa and Lindia and are richer and more influential than Bushiri, and are likely to overshadow him. These accessions to the slave traders will have the effect of reinvigorating the revolt, which would have died out if the Germans had not retained Boyamoys and Dar es Salem.

Fire in Auburn College.

AUBURN, Ala., January 17.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in the chemical laboratory of the Agricultural and Mechanical college about nine o'clock last night, and but for the splendid work of the cadets and citizens, the college would have been totally destroyed. The fire originated at the furnace located in the cellar of the building, which had been heated all day to a very high heat for assaying purposes. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it had made much progress. This college seems to be in bad luck. The main college building was burned a little more than a year ago.

Masonic Banquet in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 17.—The grand lodge of Florida Free Masons adjourned tonight, after a largely attended meeting of three days. Tonight a grand banquet is in progress at the St. James hotel, tendered by Solomon and Duval lodges ond citizens of Jacksonville. Over three hundred are seated at the tables.

The Town's Excuse.

HARRISONBURG, Va., January 17.—The town of Pocahontas this morning, through attorneys, filed an answer in Judge Payne's court alleging that it had made the maximum levy allowed by its charter. The judge thereupon set aside the order for peremptory damage, entered on Monday, and continued the further hearing of the case to Lynchburg.

PUBLIC ROADS.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF OPENING UP THE COUNTRY.

Relic of Howell Cobb—Dr. Felton's Advocacy of Organized Democracy—An Old Tree Disappears.

The Zebulon Journal urges in trenchant terms the improvement of the public roads of Pike county. The Journal truthfully declares that it is the urgent duty of the county to put the public highways leading to her county seat in as good condition as is demanded by wagoners and travelers generally, who are being constantly brought to the capitol of one of the largest and most important counties in the state. The Rome Tribune, on this same subject says:

The macadamized roads of Floyd county are at once the glory and convenience of its people. The people of Rome rejoice in them and approve the method by which they have been built and are maintained. And much more do the people of the county, whose personal and legal business brings them many times a year to the county seat, rejoice in the smooth, hard surface over which they roll their wagons in winter when every other road is knee deep in mud and slush. The turnpike roads add to the reputation of Floyd county abroad, just as they subserve the pleasure and deep convenience of the people at home.

The press throughout the state is generally, in favor of utilizing the penitentiary convicts on the great public thoroughfares. In ten years, a system of public roads, unequalled in the union, would cross the state at every point, affording the farmers ready access to market.

Dr. W. E. Lundy, of Sasser, owns a horse that went through the late war. He is yet hale and hearty, and looks like a nine-year-old.

Twenty-five Italians on Thursday last boarded the Marietta and North Georgia railroad for Blue Ridge, where they go to work on the road and the marble quarries.

Mr. Howell Cobb, son of Captain John A. Cobb, of Americus, who has been engaged on the Panama railroad for sometime, writes his father under date of January 3, 1889, that in his opinion the Panama canal business is done for. Several hundred men had been discharged, and others would be soon. He is not among the discharged yet, but is looking for it, and when it comes, he thinks he will run down to Chili.

The Americus Recorder says that Captain John A. Cobb wears a watch that was first presented to his father, Hon. Howell Cobb, in 1860, and to him in 1868. It is a very elegant gold watch and bears the following inscriptions on both the front and back lids, also on the "lid to the works. The first reads: "Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, on his 45th birthday, from his wife, Mary Ann Cobb, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1860." The second inscription reads: "Worn by General Cobb while president of the Provisional Congress when he administered the oath to Jefferson Davis as president of the Southern Confederacy; also, while Major-General in the Confederate army." General Howell Cobb died October 9th, 1868. The third and last inscription reads: "Presented to John A. Cobb, by his mother, Mary Ann Cobb, on his 30th birthday. Athens, Ga., Oct. 20th, 1868."

There are two white ladies in Wilkes, sisters, who made fourteen bales of cotton last year, doing the field work themselves. They worked hard and stuck to it, and made industry count against unfavorable seasons.

There were 4,000 tons of guano used in Pike county last year. At present prices, this amount will cost $25,000 more this year than last.

The Marietta Journal says that a large tree in the city park, that has stood the storms of a century, was felled by an axman last week, and its stump blown up by dynamite, thus wiping away every vestige of its existence. It stood monarch of the forest when the Cherokee Indians roamed these parts. No doubt many an Indian warrior and his squaw have rested under its umbrageous limbs when the sun sent down his scorching rays. The white pioneers, the first settlers of civilization, have looked upon this tree, and have passed away to that "borne from whence no traveler has ever returned." It stood near where the first log court house of Cobb county was built, and has lasted until that court house was removed, and just opposite another of brick and mortar was built. That grand old tree has stood there as king of trees, until the new growth of shade trees set out at a later period have grown up into magnificent spreading oaks, the pride of the park and the admiration of visitors. The camp of armies, of "grim visaged war," the "blue and the gray," have filed beneath its boughs. Could that old tree have written a history of all that has transpired near and round about it, it would a tale unfold that would be thrilling indeed. But it is gone. Time's decaying tooth has eaten out its heart, and left nothing but the skeleton of its mammoth proportions.

High silk hats are attracting newspaper attention in Eastman.

Mr. McRea, the pioneer in raising the Georgia melon for the northern market, plants no cotton; now owns 20,000 acres of land, runs a lumber and turpentine interest, and is going to put 1,000 acres in bermuda grass.

The recent declaration of Dr. Felton that he is now a believer in organized democracy, moves the Marietta Journal to say this: When the doctor was an independent candidate for congress in this district, democratic nomination was a stench in his nostrils, and democrats were denounced as thimbleriggers and corrupt conspirators. We are glad that the purification has taken place and the doctor deems the organized party worthy of his distinguished association and membership. But we have an idea that if the doctor had continued successful as an independent candidate for congress, considering himself invincible, he would have continued to hold nominations in "holy horror." Defeated twice by the "mountain colt," his feelings have softened and the scales of self aggrandizement has fallen from his eyes, and with a clearer vision he can see beauty and purity in organized democracy, and even advocate nominations "from president down to bailiff." Doctor, allow us to congratulate you upon this radical change of heart. "Politics certainly makes strange bed fellows." Doctor, you have done the state good service in the legislature. May your last days be your most useful ones.

Hon. J. S. James has bought out the Douglasville Star and runs it now under the name of the New South. Colonel Griggs is assistant editor. The paper is in good hands and we predict success.

The Athens Chronicle, in reference to a recent paragraph in THE CONSTITUTION concerning white labor, says: "The idea to be conveyed by our article was not that of comparison with negroes or condescension of them as inferiors; but if they could serve, and were willing, it would be much better for the city and the people that they be put in the place of other servants who are careless and negligent."

He Bridged the Chasm.

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

At the close of the war Mr. George Newsome, of this county, just out of a northern prison, found himself in Philadelphia without any money. He had plenty of pluck, though, and going to work as a brick mason, soon mastered the trade. By this time he had fallen in love and married a Philadelphia lady. He said no matter how much he hated the yankee men he had nothing against the women. Soon bringing his wife back to his native country, he remarked that after all it was not so bad to be captured and carried north by the yankees. Mr. Newsome now varies his time between farming and following his trade; and is one of Wilkes county's best citizens.

The First of the Year.

From the Abbeville, Ga., Times.

The first ball of the new year in this bailiwick occurred at the hospitable home of Judge George Horton last night. It was a regular old fashioned country frolic, and we learn, was hugely enjoyed by the large crowd in attendance. Nearly all the lads and lassies, belles and beaux in the neighborhood were there. Good and ample refreshments were served at a late hour in the night, or rather an early hour in the morning, and they do say that Uncle Brink and the judge joined in the festivities as heartily as any of the younger men.

How George Began.

From the Camilla, Ga., Clarion.

George H. Davis, of Hopeful, commenced life after the war with no property but wife and children and one horse. He now owns 1,250 acres of land and runs from six to eight plows. Farming did it. But he raises hogs and corn. Sometimes sells both.

Every Now and Then.

From the Covington, Ga., Enterprise.

Send along your marriage notices even if you don't have any cake to go with them. We are not over fond of wedding cake anyway, only like a little piece every now and then to dream on.

Where the Wink is Understood.

From the Eastman, Ga., Times-Journal.

A wink is as good as a written prescription to a knowing soda water clerk.

How to Get Even.

From the Summerville, Ga., Gazette.

How to get even with some men—pay them what you owe them.

REARED UP ON END.

A Strange Railroad Accident in Albany—Other News.

ALBANY, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Last night, while the engineers of the Savannah, Florida and Western railroad and the Central railroad were drilling their trains in the combined yard, and at the Society street crossing, the signal was given to back. Both started to obey. Wells saw the Central engine approaching, and tried to back, but was unable to do so, and both engines crashed together. The pilot on one of the engines was knocked high into air. The tender of the Savannah, Florida and Western engine reared up on end. Wells was thrown violently against a valve and considerably bruised up. A negro boy, Butler Hall, who was on the tender platform of one of the engines, was terribly crushed. His leg was broken, his knee bruised and dislocated, and his thigh and stomach dreadfully cut up. The yards were so blocked with cars that the incoming train on the Southwestern railroad extension, had to remain at the Jackson street crossing two hours, before it could get into the depot.

The railroads in this section are doing a tremendous business. William P. Hardee, general freight and passenger agent and R. G. Fleming, superintendent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, are in the city today.

A sleeping car on the Brunswick and Western railway train, due here at 12:55 last night, ran off the track about four miles from Albany, and did not arrive until this morning.

The steamer Ruby arrived today, loaded with cotton and cottonseed, and is anchored at the foot of Broad street. It will run regularly hereafter.

ISOM BROWN CAUGHT.

The Murderer of Nancy Johnson in Jail at Hinesville.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Isom Brown may yet hang for the murder of Nancy Johnson on November 20. He escaped but was subsequently captured in Jacksonville and turned over to Deputy Simmons, who allowed him to obtain his liberty again at Johnston station, on the Savannah, Florida and Western railway on Friday, January 14. After escaping from the officer, Brown soon put a few miles between himself and the railroad. He had the handcuffs on, but no doubt soon managed to free himself from their annoying embrace. A few days later a negro was arrested at Johnston for theft and committed to jail. On last Thursday Constable A. J. Delk started with him across the country to Hinesville. When they came in sight of the village, the prisoner struck down the constable, and started to run. Delk drew his pistol and put two bullets into his arm. Assistance arriving, the negro was secured, and placed in jail, where he stated that his name was Brown. It is believed in Savannah that this man is the escaped murderer, and an officer will leave tomorrow to identify and bring him back.

SEIZED UNDER A LEVY.

An Interesting Case on Trial in the Superior Court in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Lawyers of the Savannah bar are engaged in a case that is being heard in the superior court today. The title of the case is David Weisbein and others, complainants, and the Jersey Continental Works and others, defendants. David Weisbein was a merchant on Broughton street. About one year ago he disappeared, and is supposed now to be in Europe. His stock was taken possession of by a Mr. Lichtenstein, who held a power of attorney from Weisbein, Claflin & Co. and Jaffray & Co., New York creditors, and seized certain stock under a levy. Other creditors contested the claim of Claflin & Co. and Jaffray & Co. Today Judge Adams rendered a decision, denying a motion for a non-suit.

TOM WAS RAMPANT.

But Pink Mosely Will Settle Him if He Catches Him.

CLAYTON, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—On Friday, Thomas McConnell, a young man, undertook to run things to suit himself. He went to the house of Pink Mosely and turned himself loose. Pink was not at home, but his wife and children were, and Tom opened the fun by breaking a churning of milk placed on the hearth. He then broke three chairs, and finally attempted to thrash one of the girls. Pink reached the house at this crisis and Tom took to his heels and has been on the dodge ever since. He is the same man that became involved in a fray with J. S. Smith and nearly killed him (Smith) sometime since. The grand jury found a true bill against him for assault with intent to murder at the last term of Rabun superior court, but by some means he has escaped arrest.

THE BUYING OF VOTES

To be Dealt With by the Randolph County Alliance.

CUTHBERT, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Randolph county alliance met in this place Tuesday. Their object was to form some combination in the purchase of fertilizers. The matter was referred back to the sub-alliances with the understanding that they make the best terms possible with agents.

Among other matters discussed was the prevalent mode of purchasing floating voters in the different elections. The alliance bound themselves solemnly together in a pledge that they would ferret out and report every offense of that nature which may occur in their respective precincts at all coming elections.

A Business Meeting in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—A large number of representative business men met at the public library tonight, for the purpose of considering the proposition to secure the extension of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad to this city. There was great enthusiasm, and everybody agreed that Columbus should have the road by all means. A committee of prominent and influential citizens was appointed to go to work at once to secure the right-of-way and $100,000 in subscriptions. Ex-Speaker Little is chairman of the committee.

Court Week in Bartow.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Hon. T. W. Milner made his debut on the bench this week in Bartow superior court. Up to date fifty cases have been disposed of, the most of them, however, without trial. Several true bills have been sent in by the grand jury, and next week will decide the fate of several unfortunates.

Medham Campbell Arrested.

DECATUR, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Mr. Medham Campbell was arrested in Birmingham, Ala., Tuesday and brough to Decatur last night. Campbell was arrested eighteen months ago on a charge of selling spirituous liquors without license in DeKalb county, but skipped his bond and left immediately. He has been at large until yesterday.

Carlyle Was Nabbed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Mr. John J. Sullivan came back to Savannah last night with John Carlyle, as a prisoner. Carlyle robbed Sullivan, and a telegram in THE CONSTITUTION led to his arrest in Augusta.

GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

A national bank is talked of in Cartersville.

A grand masquerade tonight will take place at the rink in Albany.

An incendiary fire has destroyed the Suell place gin in Pulaski county.

The handsome new academy at Dales, Worth county, opened this week.

One hundred Texas ponies have been introduced into Schley county the last year.

John Coker and John Martin escaped from Chattooga jail last Tuesday night by cutting and burning a hole in the side and knotting their blankets together.

A little negro girl in Baker county became angry with her mother, and to revenge herself upon her, committed suicide by setting fire to her dress and burning herself up.

The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad have issued a circular to the melon growers. It is dated at Macon, and promises a full supply of ventilated fruit cars to all shippers by their line and low rates.

Graves and Dikes, the two white tramps confined in jail in Albany, charged with car breaking, attempted to break jail Wednesday night. They were caught by Sheriff Edwards and confined in the dungeon.

One week from today, Ed Frey, alias Williams, colored, in Marietta, is to die by the hangman's rope. The scaffold is being made and a place to erect is being sought. The sentence says that he shall be hung within two miles of the courthouse. The doomed man is being visited by ministers and is making spiritual preparation for his departure.

MAYOR JOHN SCHWARZ.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION DECLARED.

The Entire Citizens' Ticket Elected—The Installation Ceremonies Next Monday—The News of the State.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 17.—[Special.] Today the count for mayor and aldermen was completed. The election of John Schwarz for mayor was telegraphed last night. The aldermen-elect are as follows: Herman Myers, J. J. McDonough, David Wells, W. F. Reid, W. P. Bailey, Geo. N. Nichols, L. A. Falligant, E. A. Smith, R. F. Harmon, Geo. J. Mills, R. B. Harris, W. G. Cann.

Herman Myers is chairman of the council, having received 2,524 votes.

Yesterday Mayor Lestor swore in all of the officers who were elected at the last meeting of the city council. On Monday, at noon, there will be another performance of a similar nature, but somewhat more interesting to the participants. This will be the installation into office of John Schwartz as mayor, and the twelve gentlemen who were elected aldermen on Tuesday. The oath will be administered by Judge Adams, of the superior court, in the council chamber, in the presence of the retiring mayor and board.

The News, which bitterly opposed Major Schwarz, says this morning:

Major John Schwarz has been elected mayor. The Morning News opposed him because he was not the regular democratic nominee, and because it did not believe that he was qualified for the position of chief magistrate of the city. The Morning News, however, sincerely hopes that it will be shown that it was mistaken in respect to Major Schwarz's qualifications No one of those who supported him in the campaign that has just closed will be more gratified than the Morning News, if he proves himself to be a capable and efficient mayor.

The Morning News had but one object in view in the municipal contest, and that was to get the best men that could be obtained for mayor and councilmen. It will give Major Schwarz and the new council an earnest and hearty support in all their efforts to promote the interest of the city. If Major Schwarz makes a successful mayor, it will say so frankly, and will help to hold up his hands in every reform work he undertakes. All good citizens should rally around him and give him the benefit of their moral support as long as he keeps his face in the direction of progress and reform.

In city matters the Morning News has no ax to grind and no favors to ask. Its sole purpose is the advancement of the city. It will criticise and condemn whatever is wrong, or against the general welfare of the people. If there is notorious weakness anywhere in the new government it will point it out, or if there is a failure to enforce the ordinances or a disposition to favor individuals or classes to the detriment of the public good, the people will be informed of it.

Major Schwarz becomes mayor at a time when there is an opportunity for him to make a lasting reputation. The city is on the up grade. She is in good financial condition. Her securities are above par. Public improvements have been begun and the people are willing to be taxed to have them continued. If Major Schwarz proves himself to be a progressive and level headed mayor, he will receive a full measure of praise, both from the press and the people.

QUITMAN'S NEW BANK.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Quitman Meet and Organize.

QUITMAN, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Today the stockholders of the Bank of Quitman, a new enterprise, elected the following board of directors: E. P. S. Denmark, Dr. E. A. Jelks, R. C. McIntosh, Joseph Mabbett and A. J. Spain. At a subsequent meeting this board elected Hon. E. P. S. Denmark president, Dr. J. H. McCall vice-president, E. A. Grover cashier. The new concern has bought the Cotton Warehouse bank building, good will, etc., of Clayton Grover & Co., who retire from business. Clayton Grover, Judge J. O. Morton and F. J. Spain, the late firm of Grover & Co., take a majority of the shares in the new bank. The Bank of Quitman will begin business February 2d, and by that time will have supplied itself with the best safety vault, time lock, etc.

THE TRESTLE UNDERMINED.

A Division of the Locomotive Brotherhood in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—The trestle over Upatoic creek, on the extension of the Beuna Vista and Ellaville road, was undermined by the heavy rain last night, which will cause a slight delay in track laying.

A division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been organized in Columbus by Mr. G. B. Tarver, of Simpson division No. 210, of Macon. The Columbus lodge is No. 409, and will be known as the "McClintock division." At a meeting last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: L. C. Redfield, C. E.; L. J. Baldwin, first engineer; J. G. Miller, second engineer; W. D. Keene, F. A. E.; J. D. McPhail, S. A. E.; W. T. Harvey, T. A. E.; W. C. Guinn, guide; A. J. Culver, chaplain.

TWINS IN THE WELL.

A Shocking Discovery Made in Forestville.

ROME, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Two white girl babies, twins, have been found in a well on the outer edge of Forestville. The house where the well is belongs to M. L. Flowers. Mr. F. A. Cooke had moved his family into it, and when some member went for water, the horrible discovery was made. The water in the well is only four or five feet from the top. The remains of the children were interred, and the coroner began an investigation. The children were maturely born and both appeared to have been murdered by a stroke on the side of their bodies. Dr. McAfee was present this morning and gave it as his opinion that the children had been dead two or three days.

HE HAS FIVE WIVES.

The Hard Citizen Who is Now in Gordon County Jail.

CALHOUN, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Sheriff McGinnis returned Monday from a trip to Alabama, where he captured J. O. Nelms, who is charged with having nine wives—one in Texas, two in Tennessee and two in Georgia—one of whom lives in Gordon county. Mr. McGinnis followed him two hundred miles before he succeeded in coming up with him. Nelms is now in jail in this place to await trial at the February term of court.

Short Notes From Brunswick.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—James Cathaway, colored, had four fingers cut off at the St. Simons mills today.

Last night the city council granted the Brunswick and Western road two hundred feet more water front.

The county court convened today. Judge Crovatt passed heavy sentences on nine offenders.

Forty excursionists are here from Dayton, Ohio. Thirty-two from Iowa are expected tomorrow.

A Queer Case.

ALBANY, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—G. W. McCormick was married at the telegraph office at Thomasville last night, and immediately after the ceremony wired about a five hundred word telegram to General Harrison giving the particulars. This is the same gentleman who, last year, gave a lot in Thomasville to every preacher in the city.

Killed in Texas.

CUTHBERT, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—News has just been received here of the killing of Mr. A. K. Wilson, in Fort Smith, Texas, by being run over by a freight train. Mr. Wilson was married about three years ago to Miss Lucy Chastain, of this place. She has many friends here.

A Fight About a Woman.

MACON, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Tonight, Jim Anderson and Lock Lamar, two negroes employed by the city, had a fight about a woman. Anderson fired twice at Lamar, struck him in the leg, breaking it. Anderson claims that Lamar first attacked him with a stick.

Assignment of the Soque Mills.

CLARKSVILLE, Ga., January 17.—[Special.] The Soque woolen mills, of this place, assigned on yesterday to H. S. West of Clarksville. The liabilities are $30,000; the assets $35,000. The mills were closed down this morning.

Deaths in Georgia.

ROME, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Thos. H. Cuyler died today. He has long been an invalid, and his death was not unexpected.

The funerals of Mrs. W. M. Neal and Mrs. Emily Smith were largely attended today.

THOMASVILLE'S NEW HOTEL.

One Hundred Bedrooms and Splendid Appointments.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., January 17.—[Special.] The new Hotel Masury opened last Monday. The house has about one hundred bedrooms, and they are furnished in a style not surpassed by any hotel in the south. The floors in every room and the halls are covered by the finest English body brussels carpets, and the furniture is cherry, mahogany and antique oak.

"Look at our bridal chamber," remarked Mr. Neal, one of the lessees. "It is not surpassed by any room in the Ponce de Leon."

A great many of the rooms in the Masury are en suite, and adapted especially for the use of families. Then, too, they are large, and there is hardly a room in the house that has not from two to four large windows, thus admitting not only plenty of light but an abundance of the glorious sunshine that so much delights the visitor from the snow-clad regions of the north. The offices, reading room, dining rooms and all public rooms except the parlor are on the ground floor. The ladies' parlor and reception rooms are on the second floor and face Broad street and the beautiful Mitchell house park, so that we can sit in the parlor of the Masury and actually smell the sweet scented roses and violets that are now in full bloom in the park. Messrs. Neal & Hamilton, though strangers to Thomasville, are not unknown to the traveling public. They have, at different times, been connected with the most fashionable hotels at New York watering places, and have just given up the management of the Sanford house at Sanford, Fla. They bring here the reputation of being clever, accommodating landlords, whose only ambition is to please their guests and make their hotel the most popular that can be found. The Masury is an ornament to Thomasville, and in less than thirty days there will not be a vacant room.

The Storm Causes an Accident.

MILWAUKEE, Wis,, January 17.—Last evening the wind blew a freight car from a sidetrack to the main track of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at Sylvania. A freight train ran into it, wrecking the engine and seven cars. Harvey Brubaker, a brakeman, was killed. Engineer Flock was fatally injured by inhaling scalding steam. Head Brakeman George Otto was badly scalded and burned. The damage amounts to $40,000.

A Boom for Estee.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—A petition has been forwarded to General Harrison signed by every republican member of the Nevada legislature and by fifty-four out of fifty-five republican members of the California legislature, praying for the appointment of M. M. Estee, of this state, to a position in General Harrison's cabinet.

Arrest of a Bank Cashier.

PITTSBURG, Pa., January 17.—H. F. Voight, former cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' bank of this city, was arrested tonight charged by the officers of the bank with embezzlement, perjury and falsifying his accounts. He is in jail in default of $40,000 bail. The bank failed in September last, with liabilities of $250,000.

Return of a Messenger.

SUAKIM, January 17.—One of the messengers sent from here to Khartoum early in November last has returned. He was twenty-four days in making the return trip. He brings a letter from an European, which says that Lupton Bey died May 8. It was reported that the equatorial provinces had yielded to the mahdi. Nothing was known of Emin Pasha. Slaton Bey and other Europeans were well.

The Aeronaut Rescued.

LONDON, January 17.—Henri Wolff, the Dutch aeronaut who ascended in a balloon from Antwerp Tuesday, and was driven out to sea, was rescued alive by a vessel today. His companion, Lieutenant Daniel, was drowned before the vessel was able to reach him.

Mme. Di Murska Dead.

MUNICH, January 17.—Mme. Di Murska, formerly a noted singer, died here today in extreme poverty. Her daughter, who was heartbroken at the loss of her mother, committed suicide by taking poison.

About Tricks.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"I'll bet you $1,000 to $10 that you can't do it," was the startling announcement overheard the other day in a fashionable club. These odds were finally reduced to a bibulous basis at even money, and "it" was then attempted. An empty quart champagne bottle was brought and the feat consists in grasping it firmly around the neck in the hollow between the knuckles of the thumb and forefinger, and then without allowing the bottle to incline from the perpendicular and without "jumping" it, to work the hand down gradually by the aid of the fingers until the bottom of the bottle rests on the palm of the hand. It can be done. The challenged party is one of the best known and strongest athletes in the city, but he failed in his attempt.

"That reminds me," said a bystander, "of a funny incident that occurred in connection with that trick."

"An impetuous friend of mine wanted to show the impossibility of it to some visitors and he dashed into the nearest saloon, followed by the party. Without any preliminary he said to the bartender: 'Give me an empty champagne bottle, a quart, please.'

"The drink compounder, who never liked to see an empty bottle unless a customer made it so, emptied a bottle of champagne into a pitcher and after the exhibition was over soberly said it would cost the performer $3,50 for the champagne.

"But I never drink wine,' said the club man, which was true. "Then $3,50 for the trick,' said the other."

America Ahead in European News.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Mr. William Henry Smith, of the associated press, finds the system of getting news by press association abroad ridiculous compared with the scope and efficiency of the associated press in this country. "It is nearly impossible," he says, "to telegraph news from any of the great capitals of Europe without its being doctored by the government censors. The only way that a correspondent can give the public the facts as they really are is by sending the matter to London by mail, and if one is suspected it is not even sure that way. In European cities the public is so used to getting nothing but a few facts filtered through government channels that they cease to look for news as the Americans understand the word, and the press associations make no effort to get it for them." To put the weakness of the foreign press association in a more glaring light, Mr. Smith has perfected arrangements which will give, as he thinks, to American papers, news from the chief capitals of Europe before the home papers get it, if, indeed, they hear of it all. If, through Mr. Smith's energy, the continent is obliged to rely on American cables for important home news, it will be a feather in his cap, and we hope his success will come up with his expectations.

Gwine to Jine Cap'n Imbod'n.

From the Abingdon Virginian.

Harrison Waggoner, a colored man from Honduras, has been here several months, and in his old county, Johnson county, Tenn. He has been employed by Captain Frank Imboden, in Honduras, and came here to get a cook and wagon drivers for the captain. Monday night he and Orville Waggoner, William Mock, Rufus Wilson, Rufus Cormichal and Laura, chambermaid at the Hattie house, all colored, left for Honduras, via New Orleans where they will take a steamer.

The trip costs each, $110. Harrison says he has been getting $100 a month for driving a wagon, and two of these that go with him get $50 per month for the first year. Rufus Cormichal, porter of the Hattie house, is to get $40 per month for hotel or restaurant work. He is an excellent hand. Work on the Panama canal and prospective work on the Nicaragua canal, no doubt, keeps up the price of labor in Central America. Native labor is not much account.

Time to be Remembered.

From the Jackson, Ga., Argus.

To those of our delinquent subscribers who have promised to bring us syrup, potatoes, wood, etc., we gently remind that our supply has run low and now we are in need of those useful articles. Don't forget us, friends.

We Have Seen This Name Before.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner-Watchman.

Mr. Sam Pinkussohn, of Charleston, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

If you are a doubting Thomas, hesitate no longer. Try a Grand Republic Cigarro or Buffo; they will do the work. Sold by all reliable dealers.

STANLEY'S WHEREABOUTS.

The Story of His Probable Wanderings in Africa.

LONDON, January 17.—Sir Francis DeWinton is of the opinion that Stanley reached Emin in November, and that his journey from Emin's headquarters to the east coast would occupy from six to ten months. Sir Francis has received a letter from Sir Parminter, dated Kinchassa, on Stanley pool, November 30, reporting the arrival there of Lieutenan Baert, Tippoo Tib's secretary, on board the steamer Stanley, en route for Leopoldville. Baert was suffering from dysentery. He said that Stanley returned at the end of August to the camp where Bartlelot was murdered, and found the remainder of Jameson's detachment in charge of Bonny. Stanley wrote Tippoo to come and see him, the distance being twelve days' hard marching. Tippoo did not arrive, and Stanley proceeded to Wadelai with Bonny's detachment. Baert confirms the news contained in Stanley's letter, adding that Stanley said that Tippoo would not see him again, so Stanley evidently did not intend to return the same way. Baert further says that Stanley wrote to nobody excepting Tippoo, and sent no letters home. Stanley had not heard of the death of Jameson. Baert positively denies the rumors spread by the Assyrian interpeter with reference to Jameson.

RESIGNING THEIR PLACES

Because of the Publication of the Geffcken Indictment.

BERLIN, January 17.—Dr. Friedberg has resigned the office of Prussian minister of justice in consequence of the publication in the Reichsanzeiger yesterday of the indictment against Professor Geffcken.

The retirement of Minister Friedberg is traced to the appearance of his name in the papers, seized in connection with the Geffcken case. It is reported that Dr. Simson will resign the presidency of the Lipsic court for the same reason.

The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the publication of the Geffcken indictment, says:

We protest against the public being invited to deliver a verdict, or an accusation, alone, after the highest court in the empire has delivered judgment.

FRANCE'S BANKRUPTCY BILL.

It Passes the Senate—Boulanger's Canvass—Other Notes.

PARIS, January 17.—The bankruptcy bill passed the senate today. The measure has especial interest at the present time, because it enables the Panama Canal company to convert the old organization into a new concern.

M. Reinach, editor of the Republique Francais, in an article published in that paper, states that a number of prominent Orleanists recently told the Duc D'Aumale that it would be to the party's interest to support Boulanger in the pending election in the department of Seine for member of the chamber of deputies. The duke, the paper says, replied that he did not know whether such support would be to the party's interest, but he was sure it would not be to its credit.

Clemency for the Exiled Duke.

PARIS. June 17.—It is reported that a decree abrogating the decree of exile against Duc D'Aumale awaits President Carnot's signature, and that if Boulanger is defeated in the coming election the decree will be published in the Journal Official on the 28th instant, in order to avoid suspicion that the act is an election maneuver.

The Banque Parisienne has assumed the entire cost of the issue and constitution of the Panama Canal company, but it stipulates that after the opening of the canal it shall receive annually one per cent of the net profits. No doubt is entertained that the meeting to be held on the 26th inst. will approve the scheme. If 300,001 proxies are obtained the company will be judicially wound up.

It Is Bismarck's Revenge.

LONDON, January 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon the Geffcken affair, says:

The animus of Prince Bismarck against Professor Geffcken is of long standing. Ten years ago at a social meeting, after dinner, Professor Geffcken delivered an extravagant diatribe declaring that Bismarck had not one single noble trait of character, and was without a trace of kindliness or pity. These words, in accordance with the system of espionage practiced by Germany, were reported to the reptile bureau at Berlin, and noted down in Bismarck's black book. The whole affair recalls the story of Haman and Mordecai. The German Haman seems to gibbet his Mordecai by publishing the indictment, the only result being to justify Geffcken in the eyes of the world.

Geffcken's Breach of Confidence.

BERLIN, January 17.—The liberal press unanimously admit that Professor Geffcken was guilty of a grievous breach of confidence in publishing his extracts from the late emperor's diary, knowing that the empress would refuse to sanction such a course if she had been asked to do so. The statement that Emperor Frederick's proclamation was prepared in 1885, also creates a bad impression. The result is that journals on both sides endeavor to disclaim Geffcken's course.

Dynamite Outrages in Spain.

MADRID, January 17.—A dynamite cartridge was exploded to-day in the house of the largest weaver in Barcelona. The house was completely wrecked. The only person injured was a servant, whose leg was shattered. The outrage is connected with a series of similar crimes recently committed in Madrid. Several persons have been arrested here on suspicion, add documents found in their possession have given the police a clue to the perpetrators of the outrages.

The cabinet proposes to grant amnesty to political, military and press offenders.

Bouncing the French Cooks.

BERLIN, January 17.—The emperor has ordered the dismissal of all French cooks employed in the palace. They will be replaced with Germans.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. A Boston lady, whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten

To Get

days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, knew what it was, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other. When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly

Hood's

stand. I looked like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MRS. ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

35 MEDALS AWARDED TO

BENSON'S

Cures Pleurisy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, Colds in the Chest and all Aches and Strains.

CAPCINE

Beware of imitations under similar sounding names. Ask for Benson's and take no other.

PLASTER

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

MEDICAL.

"HOW'S YOUR LIVER?"

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy liver.

When the Liver is Torpid the Bowels are Sluggish and Constipated, and the Food lies in the Stomach decomposing—poisoning the Blood.

Frequent headache ensues, and a feeling of lassitude and despondency indicate how the whole system is deranged. No agency on earth has restored as many people to health and happiness by giving a healthy liver as

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I always use Simmons Liver Regulator and have never been disappointed in the effect produced. It seems to be a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels."—W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

jan9 wed fri sun, t c n rm or f rm & wkly

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

Swift's Specific cured me of malignant Blood Poison after I had been treated in vain with old so called remedies of Mercury and Potash. S. S. S. not only cured the Blood Poison, but relieved the Rheumatism which was caused by the poisonous minerals. GEO. BOVELL, 2122 3d Avenue, N. Y.

Nine years ago Scrofula attacked two of my children, and they were badly afflicted with the disease, which resisted the treatment of my family physician. I was persuaded to use Swift's Specific by seeing an account of cures in my county paper. The improvement was apparent from the first few doses, and in a short time my children were cured, and are still sound and well.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Lexington, Va.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable remedy, and is the only medicine which permanently cures Scrofula, Blood Humors, Cancers and Contagious Blood Poison. Send for book on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

GRAND NATIONAL AWARD of 16,600 francs.

QUINA-LAROCHE

LAROCHE'S TONIC

a Stimulating Restorative,

CONTAINING

PERUVIAN BARK, IRON,

AND PURE CATALAN WINE,

the Great FRENCH REMEDY

Endorsed by the Hospitals for PREVENTION and CURE of

DYSPEPSIA, MALARIA, FEVER and AGUE, NEURALGIA, loss of APPETITE, GASTRALGIA, POORNESS of the BLOOD, and RETARDED CONVALESCENCE.

This wonderful invigorating tonic is powerful in its effects, is easily administered, assimilates thoroughly and quickly with the gastric juices, without deranging the action of the stomach.

22 Rue Drouot, Paris.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents for U. S., 30 North William Street, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)
The Favorite Route East.

Double daily trains and elegant coaches without change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK
—AND—
MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.

Only twenty-nine hours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect August 19, 1888.	Mail. No. 53.	Express No. 54
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	7 10 am	6 15 pm
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time)	8 10 am	7 00 pm
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 pm	4 50 am
" Salisbury	7 00 pm	6 25 am
" Greensboro	8 40 pm	8 02 am
" Danville	10 25 pm	9 47 am
" Lynchburg	1 00 am	12 40 pm
" Charlottesville	3 05 am	2 55 pm
" Washington	7 00 am	7 35 pm
" Baltimore	8 25 am	8 50 pm
" Philadelphia	10 47 am	3 20 am
" New York	1 20 pm	6 20 am
" Boston	9 00 pm	3 00 pm
Leave Danville	12 01 am	10 35 am
Arrive Richmond	6 15 am	3 20 pm
" Norfolk	12 20 n'n	7 40 pm
" Baltimore via York river Line (daily except Monday)		8 36 am
Through trains from the East arrive at Atlanta	11 00 am	9 40 pm
Leave Atlanta (city time)	6 15 p m	7 10 am
Arrive Spartanburg	7 13 a m	2 58 pm
" Hendersonville	11 10 a m	6 10 pm
" Asheville	12 50 p m	7 00 pm
" Hot Springs	6 10 p m	8 40 pm

LULA ACCOMMODATION.
Daily except Sunday.

Leave Atlanta (city time) 4 30 pm
Arrive Gainesville (city time) 6 44 pm
Arrive Lula (city time) 7 12 pm

RETURNING.

Leave Lula (city time) 6 35 am
Leave Gainesville 6 58 am
Arrive Atlanta (city time) 8 00 am

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

	Daily No. 53.	D'y ex S'y No. 41.
Leave Atlanta (city time)	7 10 am	4 30 pm
Arrive Athens (city time)	11 20 am	9 25 pm
	Daily No. 50.	D'y ex S'y No. 52.
Leave Athens (city time)	6 40 am	5 00 pm
Arrive Atlanta (city time)	11 00 am	9 40 pm

Double daily train between and Tallulah Falls. Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No. 13 Kimball House.

JAS. L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
L. L. McCLESKEY, D. Pass. Agt.
C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agt.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO.

Time table No. 17. Taking effect January 14th, 1889.

Leave Atlanta	* 3 45 p m	* 8 45 am	† 8 45 am
" Williamson	6 11 p m	1 08 p m	11 36 am
" Culloden	7 42 p m	4 10 pm	1 29 pm
Arrive Fort Valley	9 00 p m	6 40 p m	3 00 pm
Leave Fort Valley	6 00 a m	12 10 p m	8 00 am
" Culloden	7 22 a m	2 33 p m	9 36 am
" Williamson	8 52 a m	6 12 p m	11 37 am
Arrive Atlanta	11 15 a m	9 50 p m	2 05 pm

*Daily except Sunday. †Sundays only.

T. O. TROY, General Sup't.

MAJOR HANSON'S SPEECH

AT THE PROTECTIONIST DINNER AT DELMONICO'S

In Response to the Toast, "Southern Industrial Growth the Strongest Bond Between Union and Peace."

NEW YORK, January 17.—The American Protective Tariff League held its first annual dinner at Delmonico's this evening. There were present 325 members and guests, including prominent local protectionists and votaries of high tariff from all over the land.

President Ammidoun occupied the chair and on either side of his seat were Hon. Warner Miller, J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; Governor C. P. Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Governor P. C. Cheney, Colonel LeGrand, B. Cannon and Governor Henry.

Among the prominent guests were: Allen Thorndyke Rice, A. C. Cheney, H. J. Thurber, Congressman Morrow of California, General Horace Porter, General E. S. Greely, General D. D. Butterfield and Hon. Thomas C. Acton. William McKinley of Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed of Maine, sent their regrets. The missives from these gentlemen stated that their votes were needed for the admission of certain territories to statehood. It was 9:30 p. m. when the president called the meeting to order.

The president welcomed the guests and members in a brief speech of congratulation, during which he described the scope of the league and pointed out the vast amount of effective work it had accomplished during the recent political campaign.

Warner Miller was the first speaker, his topic being the influence of the tariff on our commercial and shipping interests.

John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, spoke of England as his native home, and of America as his adopted and beloved country, and explained the different conditions of laborers in both countries. The subject of his address was "The workingmen's interest in the tariff."

Colonel J. H. Hanson, of Macon, was the next speaker. "Southern industrial growth the strongest bond between union and peace." He said:

There are two souths—one in the old south, the political south, the solid south, the south of exclusive agriculture, of theory and failure. The other is the new south, the business south, the south of diversified industry, of practical methods, the south of progress. They were evolved from different conditions, at different periods and inspired by different sentiments, hopes and purposes. One lives in the memory of the past, and is guided by its dead traditions; the other in the present and future, learning wisdom from expensive experience. Each was designed for a mission—to fill a place in the history of the country. For the good that was and is in both of them we love them, while not unmindful of their faults, their mistakes, perhaps their political sins.

African slavery and its free trade handmaid prevented, in their day, the industrial growth of the south, and finally produced secession and war. Universal freedom and twenty years under protection have promoted this growth, inspired our people with confidence and hope, and brought to the country a union in fact and a season of profound and universal peace.

If "southern industrial growth," is "the strongest bond of union and peace," the union and the peace of the union are pledges of this industrial growth. Because this is true, and for many other reasons, I appreciate the union as I never appreciated it before; I love the union as I never loved it before, and, looking to the best interests of my state, my section and my country, of mankind, I trust that God in His providence will strengthen it with each succeeding year and make its blessings perpetual.

Whenever this union has been assailed, and it has been in jeopardy more than once, the sentiment that opposed it, that sought to dissolve it, was conceived in the womb, nurtured at the breast, dandled upon the knee and rocked in the cradle of free trade. This statement is true, whether tested by the nullification act of South Carolina or the confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala. It is true, because the philosophy of free trade as taught at present, and as always taught in this country, has been, and is, based upon segregation, upon conflict and antagonism between sections and states, classes and interests. This doctrine is contrary to the spirit of the union, which ceases to be a union in fact when it ceases to be a union of interests.

The American policy has always promoted the spirit of union. It rests upon community of interest promoted by the union. It recognizes the fact that one section or interest cannot prosper without benefitting all other sections and interests, and that the decline of one reacts upon and weakens all the rest. Whenever this law has been observed the union has grown strong in the affections of a peaceful and prosperous people. Whenever it has been violated the bonds of union have been weakened, and, through strife and bitterness, our progress has been checked.

When slavery became a local and sectional issue, the conflict of our national history arose. It involved three questions, slavery, secession and free trade. Slavery was the basis, the primal question; secession and free trade were but incidental questions, the necessities of slavery. Secession promised a government formed of slave states and pledged to the defense of slavery by force. Free trade was to relieve southern slaveholders engaged in agriculture from the tax through the tariff levied upon them, as they were taught, and falsely taught, for the benefit of the manufacturing free states of the north. In addition to this that diversity of interests promoted by protection would be prevented, and slavery would thus be saved from contact with diversified classes. Blinded by a false estimate of the value of slavery, the south forgot the value of the union, and sought to destroy it, and, centering her hopes in her cherished institution, it became the common object around which gathered her plans and purposes for its defense and perpetuation. In the contest for its existence the one boon she craved, for which she prayed and fought, her blood flowed like water, and the flower of her people was slain. What misery she endured, what suffering she inflicted, the world will never know. These are bound up in the four long years of that heroic struggle. A quarter of a century has not passed since the sound of its last gun died away among the hills and valleys of the old dominion; and, to mark the revolution in southern sentiment with reference to this controversy, I am here in the name of the people of the south, to say to you that the union is preserved, and we would not dissolve it; that slavery is dead, and we would not restore it; and, for the new south, protection is prospering us, and we intend to perpetuate it.

Slavery, secession and free trade were the trinity of errors incarnated in the lost cause. The two former were settled beyond recall or contention as results of the war. For the first time since the war the question of free trade, clean cut and well defined, was carried before the people of the country in the late presidential campaign. Stripped of all partisan subterfuges that campaign involved the methods and purposes of federal taxation. So far as the people had the power to settle the question by the results of one election, they decided that in normal times the federal government should raise all its revenues from the customhouses, with duties so adjusted as to give ample protection to American capital and labor. This campaign furnished the first instance in our political history in which a great political party appealed to the people in a national election to destroy protection by a reduction of duties, and to perpetuate a system of internal federal taxation. This proposition violated the unwritten law of the land, enforced by every complexion of federal administration since the adoption of the federal constitution, which proposed, except under exigencies of the federal treasury, to leave every proper subject of taxation within the states to taxation by the states. This proposition was overwhelmingly repudiated, and, though it came from the political party with which I have always acted, it was based upon the presumption that the great masses of the American people were as ignorant of the effects of such a policy as were the leaders of this party. If further evidence of the stupidity, inconsistency and insincerity of the free traders is wanted, it is found in the fact that they appealed alike to the prohibition and barroom influence in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to support the movement in favor of internal taxation and against the policy of protection.

If the results of that campaign, as they indicate public judgment, public will, amount to anything, the republican party is under mandate from the people to cut up the internal revenue system by the roots and secure the permanency of the American policy of protection. These issues were made squarely, and the republicans triumphed upon them over the democracy and prohibitionists combined.

The majority of the people at the north, a large minority of the southern whites and nearly all of the southern blacks, are in favor of protection, while a minority of the people of the north and a majority of the southern whites are in favor of free trade. If this is true, the question of continuing the protective policy or of wiping out our entire internal revenue system becomes a simple question of submission to the will of the majority or opposition to the will of the majority. Reduced to its last analysis this question assumes this shape now and for the future. Now, as always, the political south—the solid south—is relied upon to furnish the bulk of congressional votes in opposition to protection, and in support, in these latter days (God help us), of the proposition to make the present onerous, unjust and infamous system of internal taxation permanent. Whatever may be the sentiment of the southern people with reference to the question of protection, they are overwhelmingly opposed to internal federal taxation, and will co-operate in any movement for its repeal. The political south, as known to you in the solid south, is not the south of progress. It is not the south, nor the representatives of the south, that builds our cotton mills and iron furnaces. It is an injustice to the people of the whole country, as its efforts are felt in our federal legislation. I make no criticism of my section and people with reference to a solid south for the control of our local affairs which is not applicable to myself. Whether such a policy was necessary or not, whether it was just or unjust, right or wrong, we have all believed in it and have labored to promote it. With equal frankness I admit that through the solid south, made solid for the purposes of local

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NEW YORK, January 17.—The American Protective Tariff League held its first annual dinner at Delmonico's this evening. There were present 325 members and guests, including prominent local protectionists and votaries of high tariff from all over the land.

President Ammidour occupied the chair and on either side of his seat were Hon. Warner Miller, J. C. Burrows, of Michigan; Governor C. P. Lounsbury, of Connecticut; Governor P. C. Cheney, Colonel LeGrand, B. Cannon and Governor Henry.

Among the prominent guests were: Allen Thorndyke Rice, A. C. Cheney, H. J. Thurber, Congressman Morrow of California, General Horace Porter, General E. S. Greely, General D. D. Butterfield and Hon. Thomas C. Acton. William McKinley of Ohio, and Thomas B. Reed of Maine, sent their regrets. The missives from these gentlemen stated that their votes were needed for the admission of certain territories to statehood. It was 9:30 p. m., when the president called the meeting to order.

The president welcomed the guests and members in a brief speech of congratulation, during which he described the scope of the league and pointed out the vast amount of effective work it had accomplished during the recent political campaign.

Warner Miller was the first speaker, his topic being the influence of the tariff on our commercial and shipping interests.

John Jarrett, of Pittsburg, spoke of England as his native home, and of America as his adopted and beloved country, and explained the different conditions of laborers in both countries. The subject of his address was "The workingmen's interest in the tariff."

Colonel J. H. Hanson, of Macon, was the next speaker. "Southern industrial growth the strongest bond between union and peace." He said:

There are two souths—one in the old south, the political south, the solid south, the south of exclusive agriculture, of theory and failure. The other is the new south, the business south, the south of diversified industry, of practical methods, the south of progress. They were evolved from different conditions, at different periods, and inspired by different sentiments, hopes and purposes. One lives in the memory of the past, and is guided by its dead traditions; the other in the present and future, learning wisdom from expensive experience. Each was designed for a mission—to fill a place in the history of the country. For the good that was and is in both of them we love them, while not unmindful of their faults, their mistakes, perhaps their political sins.

African slavery and its free trade handmaid prevented, in their day, the industrial growth of the south, and finally produced secession and war. Universal freedom and twenty years under protection have promoted this growth, inspired our people with confidence and hope, and brought to the country a union in fact and a season of profound and universal peace.

If "southern industrial growth," is "the strongest bond of union and peace," the union and the peace of the union are pledges of this industrial growth. Because this is true, and for many other reasons, I appreciate the union as I never appreciated it before; I love the union as I never loved it before, and, looking to the best interests of my state, my section and my country, of mankind, I trust that God in His providence will strengthen it with each succeeding year and make its blessings perpetual.

Whenever this union has been assailed, and it has been in jeopardy more than once, the sentiment that opposed it, that sought to dissolve it, was conceived in the womb, nurtured at the breast, dandled upon the knee and rocked in the cradle of free trade. This statement is true, whether tested by the nullification act of South Carolina or the confederacy formed at Montgomery, Ala. It is true, because the philosophy of free trade as taught at present, and as always taught in this country, has been, and is, based upon segregation, upon conflict and antagonism between sections and states, classes and interests. This doctrine is contrary to the spirit of the union, which ceases to be a union in fact when it ceases to be a union of interests.

The American policy has always promoted the spirit of union. It rests upon community of interest promoted by the union. It recognizes the fact that one section or interest cannot prosper without benefitting all other sections and interests, and that the decline of one reacts upon and weakens all the rest. Whenever this law has been observed the union has grown strong in the affections of a peaceful and prosperous people. Whenever it has been violated the bonds of union have been weakened, and, through strife and bitterness, our progress has been checked.

When slavery became a local and sectional issue, the conflict of our national history arose. It involved three questions, slavery, secession and free trade. Slavery was the basis, the primal question; secession and free trade were but incidental questions, the necessities of slavery. Secession promised a government formed of slave states and pledged to the defense of slavery by force. Free trade was to relieve southern slaveholders engaged in agriculture from the tax through the tariff levied upon them, as they were taught, and falsely taught, for the benefit of the manufacturing free states of the north. In addition to this that diversity of interests promoted by protection would be prevented, and slavery would thus be saved from contact with diversified classes. Blinded by a false estimate of the value of slavery, the south forgot the value of the union, and sought to destroy it, and, centering her hopes in her cherished institution, it became the common object around which gathered her plans and purposes for its defense and perpetuation. In the contest for its existence the one boon she craved, for which she prayed and fought, her blood flowed like water, and the flower of her people was slain. What misery she endured, what suffering she inflicted, the world will never know. These are bound up in the four long years of that heroic struggle. A quarter of a century has not passed since the sound of its last gun died away among the hills and valleys of the old dominion; and, to mark the revolution in southern sentiment with reference to this controversy, I am here in the name of the people of the south, to say to you that the union is preserved, and we would not dissolve it; that slavery is dead, and we would not restore it; and, for the new south, protection is prospering us, and we intend to perpetuate it.

Slavery, secession and free trade were the trinity of errors incarnated in the lost cause. The two former were settled beyond recall or contention as results of the war. For the first time since the war the question of free trade, clean cut and well defined, was carried before the people of the country in the late presidential campaign. Stripped of all partisan subterfuges that campaign involved the methods and purposes of federal taxation. So far as the people had the power to settle the question by the results of one election, they decided that in normal times the federal government should raise all its revenues from the customhouses, with duties so adjusted as to give ample protection to American capital and labor. This campaign furnished the first instance in our political history in which a great political party appealed to the people in a national election to destroy protection by a reduction of duties, and to perpetuate a system of internal federal taxation. This proposition violated the unwritten law of the land, enforced by every complexion of federal administration since the adoption of the federal constitution, which proposed, except under exigencies of the federal treasury, to leave every proper subject of taxation within the states to taxation by the states. This proposition was overwhelmingly repudiated, and, though it came from the political party with which I have always acted, it was based upon the presumption that the great masses of the American people were as ignorant of the effects of such a policy as were the leaders of this party. If further evidence of the stupidity, inconsistency and insincerity of the free traders is wanted, it is found in the fact that they appealed alike to the prohibition and barroom influence in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to support the movement in favor of internal taxation and against the policy of protection.

If the results of that campaign, as they indicate public judgment, public will, amount to anything, the republican party is under mandate from the people to cut up the internal revenue system by the roots and secure the permanency of the American policy of protection. These issues were made squarely, and the republicans triumphed upon them over the democracy and prohibitionists combined.

The majority of the people at the north, a large minority of the southern whites and nearly all of the southern blacks, are in favor of protection, while a minority of the people of the north and a majority of the southern whites are in favor of free trade. If this is true, the question of continuing the protective policy of wiping out our entire internal revenue system becomes a simple question of submission to the will of the majority or opposition, to the will of the majority. Reduced to its last analysis this question assumes this shape now and for the future. Now, as always, the political south—the solid south—is relied upon to furnish the bulk of congressional votes in opposition to protection, and in support, in these latter days (God help us), of the proposition to make the present onerous, unjust and infamous system of internal taxation permanent. Whatever may be the sentiment of the southern people with reference to the question of protection, they are overwhelmingly opposed to internal federal taxation, and will co-operate in any movement for its repeal. The political south, as known to you in the solid south, is not the south of progress. It is not the south, nor the representatives of the south, that builds our cotton mills and iron furnaces. It is an injustice to the people of the whole country, as its efforts are felt in our federal legislation. I make no criticism of my section and people with reference to a solid south for the control of our local affairs which is not applicable to myself. Whether such a policy was necessary or not, whether it was just or unjust, right or wrong, we have all believed in it and have labored to promote it. With equal frankness I admit that through the solid south, made solid for the purposes of local control, we have secured representation in congress far beyond that to which we are entitled upon the basis of population represented by that portion of our people participating in and deciding our congressional elections.

This gives us abnormal power in deciding the legislation of the country. As the south is solid in support of free trade, and as the north is largely in favor of protection, the power of the south thus acquired and thus wielded is an injustice to the north. If we persist in the effort to keep and exercise it for this purpose there can be but one logical result. A solid south in favor of free trade will provoke a solid north in favor of protection, and when the final conflict comes, free trade and the solid south, like secession and slavery, will perish.

I do not believe in a solid south for the purpose of controlling federal fiscal policies in opposition to the majority sentiment of the people of the north. I do not admit that such a purpose could be founded upon necessity to the south or justice to the north. For this reason, however, I may vote hereafter in our local elections. I never intend to vote for any man to fill any federal position who does not represent what I believe to be sound federal politics, touching all questions affecting the prosperity, the power and the glory of the country.

The devotion of the southern free traders to delusive theories and their inattention to facts have been shown during the recent discussion of the senate tariff bill. From the utterances of southern senators, those who are unacquainted with the situation would suppose that the south was in a condition of steady decline, and that, by reason of the tariff, every article of necessity consumed by southern farmers was enormously enhanced in price. Under protection the south has increased her cotton crops from 3,500,000 to 7,000,000 bales, and never in the history of the country has the purchasing power of a bale of cotton equaled its present purchasing power. Does this denote decline in our agriculture? Does it indicate that the farmer is robbed by this system, when it is continually increasing the purchasing power of his product?

Against 700,000 cotton spindles in 1880 we had over 1,400,000 spindles in 1887. Our 15,000 looms in 1880 had increased to 31,000 in 1887. The value of our cotton mill products rose from $21,000,000 in 1880 to $43,000,000 in 1887. The production of pig iron in the southern states in 1887 exceeded the production of the whole country in 1860. Mulhall estimates that during the past ten years the net gain in wealth in the United States has been $2,500,000 per day, and that for this decade this was one-fourth of the net gain in wealth of the habitable globe.

Whatever southern politicians may say with reference to this question, the business south does not propose to surrender the policy under which our section and the country have achieved these magnificent results. That the political south proposes to destroy the protective system no man of candor and intelligence will deny. In view of this purpose the man or party who will save the political south from itself, and save the country from the political south, will best promote the interests of the south and the country. If the cause of protection fails in this country, it will fail at the hands of the solid south. If the white south loses control of her local affairs, it will be by reason of her folly in using her abnormal political power for the purpose of checking American progress through the destruction of the American system.

THE SOUTHERN PROBLEM.

How Ex-Governor Bullock Thinks It Ought to Be Solved.

From the New York Press.

On the 30th of last November the Press published the views of ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, as to what a republican congress should do with regard to the alleged suppression of republican votes in the south. That publication in the Press has attracted wide attention and discussion, and it has been asserted by free trade, mugwump and democratic authority that Governor Bullock's suggestion was not practical.

In response to a request for a fuller statement of his idea on this subject Governor Bullock said: "The sections of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments which confer power on congress to enforce them by appropriate legislation become operative only when the rights and privileges therein conferred upon citizens are denied or abridged by the action of a state. As all the states have incorporated these amendments in their own constitutions, there is no such denial or abridgment by a state as to authorize federal legislation for enforcement, or to apply the penalty. Representation in congress cannot be reduced in the states except in the proportion that certain persons are denied by those states the right to vote.

"The federal constitution specially provides that each state shall regulate the choice of presidential electors, and fix 'the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives.' It seems to have been clearly intended by the framers of the constitution to preserve and utilize the autonomy of the states in maintaining the union, and if there is no present fact to make operative the war amendments to the constitution, then there can be no reduction of the number of representatives. And the question is: What shall a republican congress do? The only condition in the south which differs from that of the other sections is the small number of votes cast in some of our congressional elections.

"The constitution provides that each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. Under this constitutional authority granted to congress the house now has a rule to aid it in forming its judgment of elections. The rule is that the clerk of the preceding house shall only enter upon his list of members elect the names of those who file a certificate of election from proper state authorities.

"I recommend that the next house amend this rule by adding to it that the clerk shall receive in addition to a certificate that—say three per cent of the number of inhabitants upon which the representation is based—have voted in the election at which the delegate was chosen. The percentage named here is only suggestive. The proper percentage to be fixed can be easily ascertained by experience where there are 'full votes and fair counts.'

"It is urged, in opposition, that there is no authority for this because the house has no such rule. But the authority of the house to make this rule cannot be successfully disputed. In fact, when a full vote is not cast in a congressional district, it is the very highest duty of the house to preserve its own representative condition, by seeing to it that only members are seated who are the choice of a full vote in their districts. Let each case and district stand by itself, so that congress can exercise its constitutional power to 'judge' by the legal action of delegates who are in fact the chosen representatives of their people. This rule should, of course, be general in its application, and would, in my opinion, secure a full vote in every district.

"The complaint against my section is two-fold.

"First. That the Republican and negro vote is suppressed, thereby giving seats in congress to men with few votes behind them to offset the representatives from northern districts, where full votes are cast and counted.

"The amended rule of the house, which I advocate, would prevent this in the future, and would encourage opposition candidates to run in those districts in future elections.

"Second. That the ballot boxes in the south are fraudulently manipulated.

"This crime is not confined to the south, and can be as readily reached, exposed and corrected by the investigation of a congressional committee in one section as in the other.

"Section 4 of the constitution permits congress so at any time, by law, make or alter state regulations as to the election of senators and representatives. This grant of power was, of course, necessary to preserve the independence of congress as to 'the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.' But congress has not heretofore found it necessary or wise to exercise this legislative power except in a modified degree as to the appointment of inspectors; and to attempt now to frame a code of election laws for the states would be bad policy. The northern states do not want it, and it is not necessary in order to correct what is objected to in the south.

"The anomalous political condition now is that the intelligent and taxpaying classes of the south are united in party affiliation with the ignorant and impecunious masses of the north, and this has come about because the republican party, when in power, sought to aid itself by forming alliance with similar elements in the south. These alliances are unnatural, and can be maintained only so long as the prejudices of our people blind them to their real material interests.

"This prejudice will be dissipated, and the respect and regard for national supremacy increased, by avoiding interference by federal authority in the details of the people's affairs.

"The progress that has been made in the south toward the assimilation of the negro with the body politic since national interference in his behalf was abandoned by the republican majority, is one of the marvels of this age. Do not check and destroy this good work by new efforts on the line of old methods.

"All black men are not republicans, nor are all white men democrats, in the south, but any action by the republican party in the direction demanded by the extremists of the party will play into the hands of the bourbons of the south and perpetuate a solid white party under the specious plea that it is necessary for our protection against negro supremacy. It is idle to argue against this folly. The prejudices of a people, especially on a race issue, are stronger than reason or judgment.

"The ascendancy of republican control in the nation, with the maintenance of the American policy of protection, is of vastly more importance to the south than to the north. If you grasp for power through the negro vote in the south, by an elaborate system of election laws, the reaction will lose for you the north, as it did before, and leave us in the south subject to the domination of theorists who resist progress.

"Let that question alone. Amend the rules of the house so that its representative capacity shall be preserved, and see to it that no man is seated who is not the choice of a full vote in his district. One man sent back because the vote behind him was small, would insure an opposition candidate and a full vote in his district at the new election. The moment that our people can realize that a republican majority in congress does not mean efforts for African supremacy in the south, our white people will divide upon material issues, and a majority of the delegates south of the Potomac will be firm supporters of the American policy of protection.

"Push for a rigid enforcement of the tariff laws, which are today nearly negatived by free trade decisions and rulings in the treasury department.

"The material energy of the south, which has doubled her productive capacity within the past ten years, will compel a revolution in the future as to her economic opinions, unless checked by fears of social dangers from outside political interference.

"The black farm hand, whose pay is now small and uncertain, will unite with the white mechanic in voting for a protective policy that secures to him work and good wages. Both will be sustained by the merchant who finds a cash market for his wares, and these united, the political philosophers who imagine that a fact which have been embedded for twenty years in the constitution of the states and of the nation, is still a 'problem,' will be left in a hopeless minority to mourn over a political condition which will never return to them."

THE COTTON SOUTH NEGROES.

Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, Advises Hands Off.

From the New York Graphic of Tuesday.

"It seems impossible for our friends at the north to understand our situation in the section denominated by the Chicago Tribune as the cotton south. It is easy for you to ask why the republican party in Georgia, for instance, does not show itself competent to put out and support republican candidates in all the congressional districts. But it is not so easy to answer in a way that you and our friends here will understand. For example, I am a republican and have been since I accepted the reconstruction policy of congress. But the party organization which carried that policy to a success, culminating in Georgia, formally and by resolution, disbanded when a republican congress abandoned that policy. The republican party organization now in Georgia is composed exclusively of negroes, with the exception of a few white federal officeholders and aspirants for federal position. Recognizing the right of the majority to rule in a party, the supremacy of the negro in the republican party of the state is complete, and this condition is no doubt true of all the cotton south. Now it must be plain to you that white recruits cannot be attracted to a party organization, the control of which, numerically, is with the blacks, especially when the general public repute of that party is that its chief object is to magnify the political power of the blacks. There are many thousands of men like myself, who while agreeing with the national party on economic issues, have no relations whatever with the local party, and vote with complete independence on all home issues."

EDUCATE THE NEGRO.

"But what shall be done for the negro voter?"

"I believe that the republican party has done for the negro all that it can do politically. His rights as an American citizen are fixed in the constitution of the United States, and of every state. These rights are being admitted and exercised everywhere in the 'Cotton South.' There is nothing more his 'Uncle Samuel' can do for him, except to make liberal appropriations for his education. This will benefit him in a practical way, and benefit the communities in which he lives by making him a more useful citizen. But above all things, our party should attempt no legislation for the regulation and control of elections. Its only effect would be to keep the whites consolidated in opposition in the south and imperil the narrow majority we now have in the north. Massachusetts or Iowa do not need national control in their elections, and the people of those states will not approve of legislation which is suspected of being intended to gain negro votes in the cotton south. After twenty years of experience I can assure you that there is no law or force of federal control that will increase the republican vote in the cotton south. If the so-called republican organizations in those states had not been in existence during the last ten years we would have had a division among our white people, and a majority in favor of the Chicago platform at the last presidential election. A very large number of our ablest citizens did not vote at all because they would not support the free trade policy of their party, but were not willing to align themselves with a local party controlled by negroes. The material growth and prosperity of my section depends upon the maintenance of the republican economic policy in the nation. Our own people will see and act upon this fact when the prejudice of cast and color is not stronger than pecuniary interest. Keep a solid north on these great issues, and the south will soon give you a majority of her congressional votes for their support."

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Decisions Rendered Wednesday, January 16, 1889—Reported by Henry C. Peeples.

Crawley vs. Blackman, guardian. Ejectment, from Pike. Wills. Remainders. Division. Evidence. Before Judge Boynton.

Blandford, J.—Where a testator, by will, gave his property to his children for life, and at their death to their children or representatives, and after the death of testator, his children made a division of the property, with no understanding at the time that there was to be any subsequent division in the portion which fell to one of the children and of which she went into possession, her children took immediately a vested remainder in fee, and after their mother's death had a right to recover such portion. Therefore, in an action brought by them to recover such portion against one whose ancestors had obtained possession of it by giving to their mother in exchange part of the testator's estate which fell to him in the division mentioned, it was not error to exclude evidence tending to show that it was understood, at the time of this division, that if any of the testator's children should be dissatisfied with the portion that fell to them, some one of the other children would make an exchange with the one thus dissatisfied so as to satisfy such one.

(a). Such an understanding, even if it existed, did not amount to a contract.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Hunt, for plaintiff in error.

S. C. McDaniel, crontra.

Gaillard vs. Hudson. Certiorari, from Spalding. Possessory warrant. Statute of limitations. Adverse possession. Before Judge Boynton.

Blandford, J.—The proviso in section 4038 of the code, to the effect that a defendant in a possessory warrant case who can satisfactorily show quiet and peaceable possession of the property for four years next immediately preceding the issuance of the warrant, shall be entitled to have the warrant dismissed, extends to the preceding section, 4035, and the two should be construed together. The defendant, in this case, did show that he and those under whom he claimed had been in such possession, and that they had bought the property and paid a fair price for it; and their possession could be tacked together so as to show possession adverse to plaintiff for four years.

Judgment reversed.

Stewart & Daniel, for plaintiff in error.

E. W. Hammond and John I. Hall, contra.

Holleman vs. Kingery. Certiorari, from Wilkinson. Fence Law. Before Judge Jenkins.

Blandford, J.—This case is settled by the decision of this court in Dovor vs. state, March term, 1888, (6 S. E. Rep. 589,) in which it was decided that the building of the fence around the militia district which had adopted the no fence law, and provided in section 1455 (a) of the code, is not a condition precedent to the operation of the law.

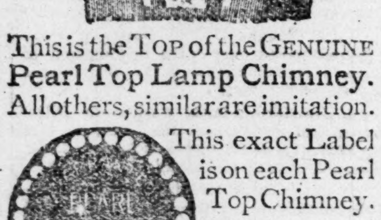
Judgment reversed.

F. Chambers and J. W. Lindsey, for plaintiff in error.

Roberts & Cumming and Robert Whitfield, by J. H. Lumpkin, contra.

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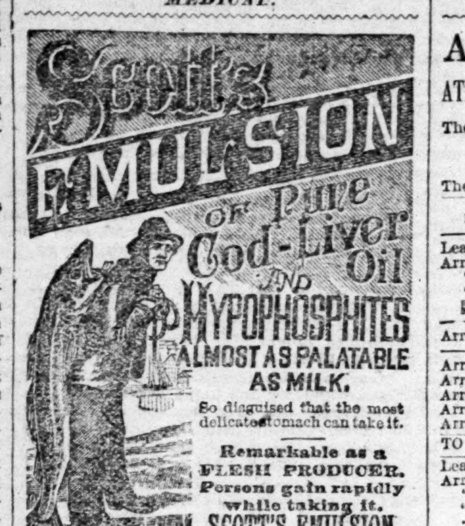
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Ar Birmingham	8 20 pm	6 30 am	....
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Ar Jackson	8 40 am	....
Ar Vicksburg	10 30 am	....
Ar Shreveport	8 15 pm	....
Ar Dallas	6 50 am	....

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Schedule in effect May 16, 1888.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	7 50 a m	3 45 p m
	No. 1.	No. 3.
Leave Marietta	8 50 a m	4 50 p m
Arrive Canton	10 14 a m	6 16 p m
Arrive Jasper	11 29 a m	7 30 p m
Arrive White Path	1 14 p m	....
Arrive Murphy	3 08 p m	....
SOUTH BOUND.	No. 2.	No. 4.
Leave Murphy	9 55 a m	....
Leave White Path	11 50 a m	....
Leave Jasper	1 42 p m	4 45 a m
Leave Canton	3 00 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Marietta	4 21 p m	7 21 a m
Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.)	6 37 p m	8 35 a m

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TIME TABLE NO. 6.
To take effect Sunday, Sept. 23, 1888. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	50 Daily	52*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7 35	6 30
" Turnerville	7 50	6 45
" Anandale	8 05	7 00
" Clarkesville	8 20	7 12
Arrive Cornelia	8 45	7 35
	A. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	53 Daily	51*
	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Cornelia	10 55	10 15
" Clarkesville	11 15	10 35
" Anandale	11 25	10 45
" Turnerville	11 40	11 00
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11 55	11 15
	A. M.	P. M.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

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The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect November 11, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No. 53 Daily
Leave Atlanta	1 20 p m	11 30 p m	4 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	2 42 p m	1 28 a m	5 33 p m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	3 02 a m	6 33 p m
" West Point	4 16 p m	3 50 a m	7 15 p m
" Opelika	4 55 p m	4 45 a m	....
Arrive Columbus	6 50 p m	10 40 a m	....
Arrive Montgomery	7 00 p m	7 25 a m	....
Arrive Pensacola	3 30 a m	2 00 p m	....
Arrive Mobile	3 20 a m	1 55 p m	....
Arrive New Orleans	7 55 a m	7 20 p m	....
Arrive Houston, Tex	2 07 a m	8 45 a m	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT			
Leave Montgomery	7 20 p m	8 15 a m	....
Arrive Selma	9 02 p m	11 45 a m	....
" Akron	12 05 a m	5 50 p m	....
" Meridian	4 00 a m	....	....
" Vicksburg	10 50 a m	....	....
" Shreveport	8 15 p m	....	....

NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily	No. 57 Daily
Leave New Orleans	7 00 a m	3 30 p m	....
" Mobile	12 10 p m	8 00 p m	....
" Pensacola	6 50 a m	10 20 p m	....
Arrive Montgomery	7 40 p m	1 12 a m	....
Leave Akron	7 40 a m	9 00 a m	....
" Selma	10 40 a m	3 05 p m	....
" Montgomery	12 35 p m	1 00 a m	....
" Columbus	8 10 a m	1 15 p m	....
" Opelika	2 38 p m	3 03 a m	....
" West Point	3 20 p m	3 50 a m	7 30 a m
" LaGrange	3 45 p m	4 23 a m	7 59 a m
" Newnan	4 43 p m	5 29 a m	9 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	6 00 p m	6 50 a m	10 30 a m

Train 50 and 51 carry Pullman Palace Buffet car between Atlanta and New York, and Pullman Parlor Cars between Atlanta and Selma. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans.

CECIL GABBETT, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agen.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO the Superior Court of said County—The petition of Joseph E. Brown, Jacob W. Seaver, Julius L. Brown, Ellen A. Morrill, John W. Hoffman and Francis R. Pemberton respectfully show:

1. That petitioners desire to be incorporated, and made a body corporate and politic under the laws of Georgia, under the corporate name and style of THE GEORGIA MINING, MANUFACTURING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

2. The objects of said corporation are pecuniary gain to its stockholders by means of engaging in the business of mining, quarrying and selling coal, iron ore, manganese, marble, granite, sandstone, and all other metals or mineral they may desire to mine from time to time. And also, of engaging in the business of manufacturing and sale of coke, pig iron, and iron in other forms, steel, marble, granite, sandstone and other metals, wood, cotton, wool, silk or other materials into such form and shape as will make them merchantable, and marketable. And also, in the business of the purchase, holding and sale of stocks, bonds, debentures, notes and other securities issued by incorporated companies, governments, states, cities, towns or individuals, and of leasing, purchasing, owning, holding, selling and operating any kind or kinds of property.

3. The particular business of said corporation will be to mine and quarry and sell iron ore, manganese, coal, marble, granite, sandstone and other metals and minerals from the properties of the Dade coal company, in the counties of Bartow, Cherokee and Dade in the state of Georgia, Jackson in the state of Alabama, and Hamilton in the state of Tennessee; and also, from the properties known as the properties of the Walker Iron and Coal company in the counties of Dade and Walker, in the state of Georgia and in the state of Alabama, and also from the properties of the Castle Rock Coal company of Georgia in the county of Dade in the state of Georgia, the county of Jackson in the state of Alabama and the county of Marion in the state of Tennessee; and also from such other property or properties as this corporation may become possessed of by ownership, for securing debts to it as aforesaid, and to issue both common stock and preferred stock and to dispose of the same or any part thereof at pleasure for values, as elsewhere recited. That it also have power to borrow money and to issue bonds, debentures and notes and to secure the same by such mortgage or mortgages, deed or deeds of trust, or either or both of them, from time to time as it may desire.

And that it have the power for the management of its affairs to elect a president, vice-president, treasurer, general manager, who may be directors, and a board of eight directors, and to increase the same by the election of such other officers, managers, directors and agents as it may disire, and to diminish their number from time to time if it so desires. That it have power and authority to employ convict labor to perform its labor or work, and that it have the powers of a natural person to do all such other acts as may be necessary for the legitimate execution of its powers in the carrying out of its purposes.

5. Petitioners show that the capital stock of said corporation will upon its organization be one million dollars, and they desire the corporation to have the power of increasing the same from time to time, as its business or its interest may require, to five millions of dollars, and that said stock will be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and they desire that the same may be classified into common and preferred stock, if said corporation should at any time hereafter so desire: and that said stock may by a two-thirds vote of its stockholders be reduced at any time to a sum not lest than $500,000 and increased therefrom from time so lease, rental or otherwise.

And also to manufacture and sell coke upon or from the properties above named, or any of them, and also, upon such other properties as said corporation may hereafter become possessed of; and also to manufacture pig iron at the furnaces of the Chattanooga Iron company in the county of Hamilton, in the state of Tennessee, and at the furnaces of the Walker Iron an Coal company, in the county of Dade, in the state of Georgia; and also, to manufacture and place in form for sale, iron, steel, wood, cotton, wool, silk, marble, granite, sandstone, and other metals and minerals in such form as will make them saleable at such other place or places as said corporation, by a majority vote of its stockholders, may determine to be to its interest. And that it also have the power to contract for and build railways, canals, and such other buildings and works as it may find it to its own interest to build or construct, as may be decided by said corporation or provided in its by-laws.

And also, to purchase and sell, or hold as an investment, the stocks, bonds, debentures, notes, or any of them, of the Dade Coal company, the Castle Rock Coal company, of Georgia; the Chattanooga Iron company, and the Walker Iron and Coal company, and the stocks, bonds, debentures, notes and accounts of such other corporations, governments, states, cities, towns or individuals; and also, to make advances upon materials, manufactured products, stocks, bonds, debentures, notes and accounts of such other corporations, governments, states, cities, towns or individuals, and to make such lease of corporate or individual or other property, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the parties, as said corporation may decide to be to its interest, as may be provided and in the manner provided by its stockholders or by its bylaws and to operate the properties covered by the same.

4. Petitioners desire to be incorporated for the term of twenty years with the privilege of renewal as often as the same can be done under the laws. They desire the corporation to have the power of suing and being sued, and to have and use a common seal, and to have succession, and to make such by-laws as it wishes, binding on its own members, not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States, and to alter, amend and rescind the same at pleasure; that it have power to receive rent, lease, purchase, hold and operate such real and personal property of all kinds as may be necessary for the legitimate purposes of corporation said, or time to a sum not more than the maximum sum herein fixed: Provided, that said reduction shall apply pro rata and equally to all the shares of stock of the class reduced; and petitioners desire that said corporation have the power to receive in full payment for such stock, either cash, or property or stock, or bonds, or notes or any of them of other corporations at such a valuation as may be agreed upon by the corporations and the stockholders as a cash valuation of the same. Petitioners now own stock and bonds of the corporations owning the valuable properties above named, which they desire to sell and convey to said corporation in full payment of its capital directly without the necessity of selling the same for cash and paying for the stock of said corporation in cash, and then having said corporation purchase again said properties from the purchasers of petitioners. They desire that none of the stock of said corporation shall at any time be assessable after the same has been fully paid either in cash or property as aforesaid.

6. Petitioners desire that the chief office and place of business of said corporation and the place of holding its annual elections shall be in the city of Atlanta, in said state and county, and that it have power also to establish and remove branch offices at and from any place where it owns works or does business, and also at such place or places beyond the limits of this state as it may deem that its interest require from time to time.

7. Petitioners pray that they may be made a body corporate and politic under the name as aforesaid, and with all the powers and privileges as aforesaid. That this petition may be recorded by the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, and that the same may be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, a public gazette of said county of Fulton, once a week for one month, and that afterwards the Court will pass an order declaring said application granted; and petitioners will ever pray, etc.

JULIUS L. BROWN,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office December 26th, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

I certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the original of file and record in my office. This December 26th, 1888. C. H. STRONG,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County.

WANTED—MONEY.

WANTED AT ONCE—$5,000 OR $2,500 ... cent for 5 years on gilt edge city property. "Secure," this office.

$1200 WANTED ON PERSONAL PROPerty, worth three to four thousand dollars. $250 wanted on real estate; cost $550. Address Broker.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT OR FOREMAN and two to five assistants, according to size and population of territory in charge. Foreman to select his own assistants, and to take entire charge of business, make collections, and superintend distribution of advertising matter, relative to the Monthly Installment Payment Department of the California & Southern Land Co., California Monthly Railroad Excursions, etc. $60 a month and expenses to foreman, and $40 to assistants. Expenses advanced and salaries paid monthly through our eastern office. Enclose 10c. postage for full specimen line of advertising matter and address Eastern Office California & Southern Land Co., P. O. Box 825, Cincinnati, O. jan17—d7t no1

STONECUTTERS WANTED. APPLY TO M. T. Lewman & Co., contractors, New hotel, Savannah, Ga. mon wed fri

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR LUBRICATING oils on the road. The right man can make $1,500 to $2,000 a year. Phœnix Oil Co., Cleveland, O. 1w

WANTED—AN OVERSEER, OR CHIEF ADvertiser, and two to five assistants (according to size of county and population.) $60 a month salary and expenses to overseers, and $40 to assistants. No peddling, no soliciting. Duties confined to making collections, distributing printed matter, putting up advertisements, etc., for the two greatest fortune-makers in America—the Farmer's $10 Fire Proof Combination-Lock Safe (sold on monthly installments), and the wonderful Electric Fuel, for warming sleighs, carriages, etc., which burns without flame, smoke or odor, and will heat any vehicle 24 hours for 10 cents. Expenses advanced; salaries paid each month. Enclose 10c. postage for full specimen line of advertising matter to the J. E. Stephen Co., Lebanon, Ohio. 14t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEA, COFFEE and cigar salesman to represent New York house: only experienced men controlling a good trade and able to furnish unexceptionable references considered; liberal salary or commission paid to men of character and ability; all communications strictly confidential. Address Salesman, P. O. Box 2356, New York city. dtf

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A POSITION BY A SOBER AND industrious young man, willing to do any kind of office work; several years' experience in carriage and wagon trade. References given. Address R. L., this office. wed fr

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN OF SOBER habits, work of some kind. Had ten years' experience as salesman in dry goods and groceries. Willing to do any honorable work. Permanent employment more an object than salary. Best of reference from former employers. Address Work, care National hotel. wed-thus

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER IN hotel or boardinghouse by a lady of experience. Address Miss C. E. M., P. O. box 70, Gainesville, Ga.

BOARDERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to have several pleasant people to board with them. Address Baltimore Block, care Constitution.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICE ROOMS WITH board, also connecting rooms for families, at 86 Ivy st. tu fri sun

BOARDERS WANTED—NEW MANAGEMENT; newly furnished; hot and cold baths; gas; street cars; central; convenient to business and churches; rooms to suit any. Table boarders also solicited. Terms reasonable. Come see. 22 Wheat. su tues fri

BOARDERS WANTED—I WANT 15 REGULAR boarding horses at my stable. I will give them comfortable quarters and the very best attention. Joe H. Jordan, 77 and 79 South Forsyth. 1w

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street. The best accommodations.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—STYLISH VENEER WOOD VILlage top cart. Gents' horse and harness, used only two weeks. A bargain. Call or address Atlanta Wagon company. fri sat sun

SHOW CASES, SHOW CASES—WANTED, 3 OR four glass show cases, new or second hand. Address Co., Constitution. fr su

THE CHEAPEST PARLOR AND CHAMBER suits in America can be seen at P. H. Snook's store. Beautiful plush goods only $30. 3t

FOR SALE—3,000 VIGOROUS, CHOICE "CUTHbert" raspberry roots; $1.50 per hundred. Leave order at P. H. Snook's. 3t

$50000 WORTH ALL GRADES FURniture in all the fancy woods. Cut down to factory cost. P. H. Snook. 3t

FOR SALE—ELEGANT $35.00 BABY CARRIAGE, only used two months; plush upholstery and lace parasol. Will sell cheap. Box 488, city.

TWO CENT STAMPS FOR SALE AT CONSTItution business office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST CENTRALLY located drug stores in Atlanta. Good reason for selling. Can be bought right. Bromidia, box 415, city. 2w.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS—SAMPLE DOORCHECKS sent free. Immense. Unrivaled. Sales unparalleled. $12 a day. Write quick. Brohard, Clarksburg, W. Va. jan14-6t

A GOLD BAND RING FREE. SEE OUR SAMple book of all the latest designs in visiting cards and agents' terms for 2c. Ohio Card Company, Cadiz, Ohio.

WANTED—HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC

WANTED—TO RENT A 5 OR 6-ROOM HOUSE in good locality. Want Possession about February 1st. Address "Cash," care Constitution. tf

Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front room at 29 Luckie street, to a gentleman. Close in.

Rooms for Rent—Furnished or Unfurnished

FOR RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished. Baths, gas and attendance. Good board convenient. No. 83 Loyd st.

PERSONAL.

BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT SATISFACtion from the use of our "Ironclad" notes which waive homestead rights and all the exemptions. We now send, postpaid, the above described note, 100 in a book, for 40c, or a book of 50 for 25c. We have also the above form with seven lines blank for taking a mortgage, which we call an "Ironclad note with mortgage clause." We send these, postpaid, 100 in a book, for 60c; 50 in a book for 35c. Address The Constitution. d&wkytf

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—REAL ESTATE LOANS promptly negotiated. No delay. Francis Fontaine, 48½ Marietta street. wed thu fri

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES. Thomas H. Willingham & Son, 4 East Alabama street.

THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & SON ARE AGENTS for estates and individuals who have money to lend on Atlanta real estate. We can lend any amount from $1,000 upwards. Office, 4 East Alabama street.

FIVE YEAR LOANS OF $300 AND UPWARD negotiated on Atlanta real estate. C. P. N. Barker, 31¼ Peachtree. 1y

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND LANguages open for admission on and after February 6th, 1889. Apply to Dr. F. A. Wurm, southwest corner Foster and Calhoun streets. 1m

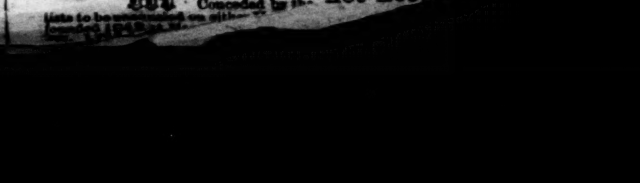
LOST.

LOST—A YOUNG HOUND DOG (BITCH) NEAR Moore's mill, on the E. T. and V. railroad, about ten miles south of Atlanta. Color, light gray, almost white, with dark gray, almost black, on back. White face and end of tail. Five dollars will be paid for her return within one week to Joel Hurt, 39 Broad st. d3t wit

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A MODERN TWO STORY BRICK house of splendid arrangements, six rooms, kitchen and servants' room, water and gas, with stable and carriage house on lot, and only two and a half blocks from the Kimball house, in excellent neighborhood. A bargain for one wanting a residence in the center of the city. For information, address "House," Constitution office.

FOR SALE—MY HOME, 333 WHITEHALL ST.; large lot, good, large cottage, with gas and water, kitchen, servant room, stables and carriage house; $6,000, on easy terms. G. H. Tanner. jan6 tf



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TLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1889.

The South and the Cabinet.

is to be hoped, so far as the south is rned, that General Harrison is not ing seriously to the talk in behalf of ne, of Virginia, or Powell Clayton, of nsas, for a place in the cabinet.

nd yet, both of them are being urged; former with a degree of seriousness that put the president-elect in an embar- g position when he settles himself for nal make-up of his cabinet. He is, of e, well acquainted with the records of of these men, and nothing that either em has ever done can be construed to most remotely recommend them for a ion of such importance as that which y are seeking.

Mahone has literally scoured the south in wn behalf, and is directing every influ- upon the president-elect that he pos- can, to force himself into the cabinet. on is pretty much the same sort of a in Arkansas that Mahone is in Vir- and that sizes him up fairly well. He y be accorded some recognition of trivial portance, but his claim for a cabinet posi- n is absurd. He belongs to that class of lican politicians who will be satisfied ything they get, and will be thank- it. He is simply shooting high to mething.

with Mahone it is different. He has high idea of his own merit, and has been modest in his wants. In apply- a cabinet position under the new ad- ation he realizes the fact that with- m the republicans would never have the strength in Virginia which he has en them. He believes that he can yet liver Virginia to the republican party, and certain that but for himself the state uld be decidedly democratic. He is try- impress the president-elect with the at Virginia will be satisfied with g less than Mahone's promotion to abinet; and further, with the idea that epublicans of the south are backing ginia in this wish.

Mahone evidently believes that the repub- n administration cannot afford to ignore m, and will not dare do so. From a rictly partisan standpoint, it may be that he appointment of Mahone would be the proper thing for General Harrison to do, hough of this there is a great deal of doubt; but from the broader standpoint of true statesmanship, and an honest desire to best serve the interest of the people of this great government, it is sincerely to be hoped that Mahone will be left in the background, and hat if the south is to be recognized, it will in the selection of some reputable repub- an, of whom several have been men- oned.

UAY talks about the mailed hand. The probability is that if he were to mail it in any of the postoffices in the south it would be returned as a "nixy."

Worth Her Weight in Gold.

Four years ago William Kennedy, of Greensburg, Indiana, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life for robbery and murder.

The evidence against Kennedy was overwhelming, and few doubted his guilt. But his sister, Kate, a bright, handsome girl, had firm faith in her brother's innocence, and announced her determination to prove it.

So brave Kate Kennedy started out upon her apparently hopeless mission. She rode hundreds of miles on horseback hunting witnesses. She unearthed the fact that some Ohio crooks had sent money to Greensburg to secure her brother's conviction. She masqueraded as a man in low groggeries and the vile dens where thieves congregate. In this way she obtained important evidence, and a petition for Kennedy's pardon will soon be sent to the governor, and it is believed that it will be granted.

It is said that those who have aided Miss Kennedy in her work have prospered, while those who have been unkind to her have met with some misfortune. Such a sister is worth having, and the lover who succeeds in capturing so much pluck, beauty and devotion will be a happy man.

THE last shaking-up in the New York Herald office extended to the editorial department. The result is that that department is hysterically paragraphical.

Governor Bullock's Plan.

We print elsewhere a communication from Governor Bullock, and, at his request, give place to the report of his interview with a representative of the New York Press. He endeavors to fortify his position by referring (1) to the fact that his proposed plan of compelling a full vote will apply to all sections of the country, and (2) that the same plan was followed by the republicans during the reconstruction period.

To what we have already said may be added the suggestion that a general law passed by congress must necessarily be general in its operations, but this fact does not justify the adoption of a law which antagonizes our institutions by the introduction of a plan providing for compulsory suffrage. Such a law might be intended to apply to the north as well as to the south, and yet there is no part of the north where the voters of one party, by refusing to organize and exercise their political rights, permit the voters of the other party to hold a merely formal election. The situation as it exists cannot be met by legislation; it can only be met by political education; and political education of this sort can be effectual only when the voter has been brought to realize the responsibilities of citizenship that have been conferred on him.

As to the plan of voting authorized by congress during the dark days of reconstruction, the least said about it the better. It will not bear discussion. It has all been disposed of. The plan was abnormal and fraudulent, and it has disappeared; and the disgrace of it has well-nigh been forgotten.

There is but one remedy for the small vote in some of the congressional districts of the south, and Governor Bullock has made it clear in some of his previous interviews and communications. That remedy is for the republican leaders to organize their party in the south, make nominations and leave the rest to the god of politics, so to speak.

if there is to be any abnormal plan, the core of the matter by

lican voters and compel them to cast their ballots. The army played a conspicuous part in the reconstruction plan referred to by Governor Bullock, and if it was right then it would not be very far wrong now. As Horace Greeley would say, the way to bring out the negro voter is to bring him out.

There is another fact that Governor Bullock has no time to touch on, namely: that the republican party, and not the nation at large, is interested in bringing out the republican vote of the south or of any other section. It is a party matter altogether, and one with which congress has nothing to do. If the republican party in Georgia, or elsewhere in the south, will make nominations and bring out their voters we will guarantee a full democratic vote. There is no reason why Governor Bullock, who is a sensible man, should fly off after a theory when a common sense remedy is right at his hand.

Quit This Sort of Stuff.

The St. Louis Republic, which did as much as any other paper in the country to defeat the democratic party, is constantly troubling itself about the fact that the democrats lost the last election by the republican use of money; and instead of doing its part towards bringing the party together for a united attack upon the enemy's lines the next time, it is engaged in explaining away the true cause of the defeat of President Cleveland, attributing it principally "to the communism of wealth and the spirit of plutocracy which resulted in the purchase of New York and Indiana."

This sort of stuff means nothing. In whatever way it did it, the republican party will have its nominee inaugurated on the 4th of March next, and on that day it turns down the democracy, and begins the work of the administration of the affairs of the country for four years. This has been decided, and there is no use in bewailing over it, nor in copious explanation of how it was done.

The thing which should now concern every democrat is as to what is the best thing to do, between now and 1892, to redeem the government and place it again under the charge of the democratic party. There is no encouragement to be had in turning to the last campaign; let the party keep its eyes forward and look to the next.

Let the democratic party unite on a broad platform, like that on which Cleveland stood when he first became the standard-bearer of the party. This was broad enough for everybody, and suited the country mighty well. Let the democratic press of the country blaze the way for the triumph of the party next time, and if every democrat does his duty in bringing about party harmony and unity of purpose, we may regain in '92 what we lost in '88.

THE World's double-leaded attack on Mr. Cleveland has not created much of a sensation. Sillybillyism is a familiar feature of metropolitan journalism.

The Melon Business.

We printed yesterday the proceedings of the melon growers' convention held in Albany. The report shows that the whole trouble is with the transportation companies, the managers of which have shown and still continue to show a negligence that is not only astonishing, but inexcusable. They have it in their power to develop in Georgia an industry that will pay them millions in freights, and they not only neglect the opportunity, but turn a cold shoulder to the melon-growers who go to them for advice and assistance. Here we see the old-time Wadley policy of the Central railroad applied by all the railroads to a young but promising industry.

To say that the Wadley policy is a deadly one so far as the development of the state is concerned is to draw it very mildly indeed. Fortunately, that policy has been entirely changed with respect to the general management of the railroads of Georgia, but, with singular lack of business foresight, it is still applied to the melon industry.

Our readers are already familiar with the situation. Last year the melon-growers were robbed right and left by the railroads, and a seemingly deliberate effort was made to crush out the industry. The idea of the railroad management seemed to be that they ought to convey into their several treasuries all the profits of the crop, besides charging the growers double rates for handling, and they acted up to this idea with a unanimity that has no parallel in railway management in this country.

It is wonderful that after being robbed by the railroads and the commission men, the melon-growers should look with hope to the future. Their convention shows that they are anxious to make the melon industry a permanent one, and, as a part of the people of Georgia, they certainly are not asking too much when they beg the transportation companies to afford them freight facilities and give them a fair showing at the northern markets, where the demand for melons is practically unlimited.

THE Emperor William, it appears, loved his father almost as well as he loves his mother, whom he hates heartily.

What Young Women Should Learn.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is delighted to learn that a number of young women have organized a society for the study of the constitution of the United States.

It will strike thoughtful people that the young women are wasting their time and labor. They can very well afford to let the constitution of the republic alone, but in the study of their own constitutions they will find much that will interest and profit them. Every woman should know something about her own make-up, the general laws of health and the rudiments of family medicine. She should study household economy, learn how to manage an establishment from the attic to the basement, and give her attention to everything that is likely to make home life attractive and comfortable.

Home life offers a wide range of work and study to women, and it deals with the ornamental as well as the useful. The study of political constitutions should be left to the men who have to administer them and elect the nation's rulers.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: Mrs. Nathalie Pollard—widow of E. A. Pollard, the southern historian and editor—writes that the celebrated fire dog, Julia, the savior of several lives at the fire at No. 35 West Fourteenth street, four years ago, died at Mrs. Pollard's home in this city on Saturday night last, of slow poison, given to her by an enemy, after untold agony and excruciating pain for nights. "I prayed to God," says Mrs. Pollard, "to spare her the agony and pain, for her sufferings were beyond the power of pen to describe. She will be buried with the same rites as a human being, for she was the only true friend I ever had."

THE WEATHER PROPHETS may say what they please, but the people who enjoyed the glorious sunshine of yesterday are not going to believe that the remainder of the winter will be very disagreeable.

"EROS," AS OUR readers know, is the naughtiest American novel of the day. Its author is Miss Laura Daintrey. The Graphic says of her: "She is the daughter of W. M. Daintrey, of Arnold, Constable & Co. She is only nineteen years of age, and when she came a year ago to New York from England, where she was brought up, she was almost unknown. In a twelve-month she has established herself as entitled to promising literary rank, besides becoming the talk of the clubs and numerous social circles. Miss Daintrey is described as a beautiful girl, with black hair bound loosely about a well-shapen head. She has a forehead low and broad, and large, expressive brown eyes ensconced in long eyelashes. Her nose is straight, with a slight upward turn at the tip, indicative of coquettish nature and penetration. The bangles and jewels and bugs and beads with which she decorates the loose gowns and Greek costumes, which she affects, may have come of her childhood, for she was born in Australia. Her father is the nephew of Mr. Constable.

THE PRISONER OF CHILLON has been immortalized in Byron's verse, but the gloomy castle now has another inmate whose story is filling the newspapers. Miss Stirling, a pretty English girl, who was a member of the Salvation Army, violated the police regulations by praying in the street. For this offense she was sentenced to one hundred days imprisonment in the castle. The salvationists will make quite a heroine of the young woman when she comes out.

GENERAL HARRISON LOOKED in on a genuine "hug-me-tight" ball the other night, and did not appear to be shocked. It is safe to say that a little dancing at the inaugural festivities will not bother him in the least.

MRS. MARIAN MCMURDY wants a New York court to set aside a divorce in her favor. She says that she never applied for it, and that some one must have acted in her name. The court would not grant her motion.

THE HARTFORD COURIER SAYS that General Harrison is a master of the art of holding his tongue. This accomplishment is worth more than eloquence.

TEXAS WOULD BE A good state for Sullivan and Kilrain to fight in. A fellow down there promises if they will come to have 10,000 Mexicans on hand to take care of the police.

THE LATE MRS. JAY GOULD brought her husband a fortune of $90,000. She left in her own right property worth $1,500,000.

OVER $1,000,000 WORTH of libel suits are pending against the Chicago Times. But there is not a newsboy on that paper that would not feel confident of his ability to pay off all the judgments. Libel suits are airy nothings these days.

BARON HIRSCH, OF Paris, may think that he is the Messiah, but the intelligent Jews of this country seem to be unanimously of the opinion that he is a badly mistaken man.

JOE HOWARD PITCHES into James Gordon Bennett for urging the passage of a libel law holding the writer of an article responsible for it. Howard says: "The man who gets the credit, the man who gets the money, the man who holds the position, is the fellow to hold responsible. I have known reporters now twenty-nine years. They are an honest, careful, painstaking, brainy set. They write what they see. They repeat what they hear. They average in compensation twenty dollars a week. They turn their copy over to a city editor, who is paid fifty to one hundred dollars a week to read their copy, to scrutinize it carefully, to edit it. In some offices he sends the matter direct to the composing room. There it encounters the critical eye of the proof-reader. In proof it is returned to the city editor, also to the managing editor, also to the editor in chief—men who sit in the upper attitudes of paydom, and who, as a rule, are too infernally lazy to perform the duties for which they are liberally paid. This grand sneak act is unworthy of Jim Bennett, who inherited millions, and who, by the faithful service of underpaid reporters, has made other millions. If he cannot find editors competent to edit let him turn the establishment down side up again, and put the reporters in charge and let the editors do the work. If he will pay the reporters the money, and let the editors chin around town, I dare say the reporters, being paid to be responsible, will be willing to accept the responsibility."

A FEW YEARS ago John Most was a dangerous anarchist, but he is now a moderate socialist. He has been successful in making money, and this has toned him down. When a man prospers he ceases to be an anarchist.

THE BLOODY COUNTY seat wars in Kansas are a disgrace to our civilization. If they had occurred in Mississippi the northern press would have demanded reconstruction and bayonet rule.

SOME TIME NEXT MONTH a special train will leave New York carrying a select party to see a big bull fight in Mexico. Twenty young bloods will pay the entire expense of the trip.

"POEMS OF PLEASURE," Ella Wheeler Wilcox's new book, is worthy of the author of "Poems of Passion." The fresh musical rythm of verse, sincerity of style and warmth of word-coloring, make Mrs. Wilcox's poems popular wherever read. "Poems of Pleasure" is published by Belford, Clark & Co., of New York. The book is prettily bound, and would make a valuable New Year's addition to any home library.

The Internal Revenue Laws.

Yesterday was moonshiners' day in the house, and Mr. Cowles, of North Carolina, scored a great hit. Mr. Randall's pet measure, the repeal of internal revenue taxes, was, by a decisive vote, sent to the committee on appropriations, instead of the ways and means committee, its legitimate reference, and where the bill introduced in duplicate by a dozen different members, has been sent only to be pigeon-holed indefinitely. The appropriations committee is likely to make a prompt report in favor of the bill, when the fun will begin in the house.—The Washington, (D. C.) Star.

THE Cowles bill should pass, and its reference to the appropriations committee is an indication of the sentiment of the house concerning it. The democratic party has put itself on record as favoring a repeal of the internal revenue taxes and the manner in which its leaders have evaded this obligation has lost West Virginia to the democracy and threatened the defeat of the party in Virginia. Both of these states must be held by the democracy and the way to do it is to comply with their demand, and with the promise of the party, to repeal the internal revenue laws.

No Drops as Yet.

Our friend Clark Howell, in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, trotted out a number of prospective candidates for congress in the several Georgia districts. This seems to be rather early to begin a race two years off. Some of those "nags" will run themselves down by that time, or may contract the distemper or blind staggers.—Marietta Journal.

THE CONSTITUTION has nothing to do with the "nags" running themselves down. Its readers look to it for the news and gossip of the day, and they generally get it. If the race has begun too soon, its not our fault.

Its a poor "nag," however, that drops out on passing under the starting string.

But it will be observed that there has been no formal drops as yet.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: You do me honor this morning with an editorial notice of my answer to the question, "What shall a republican congress do with regard to the supposed suppressed vote?" But you do not publish my statement. By an examination of that paper you will see that my recommendation is that the House so amend its rule that the clerk shall not enter on his list of members elect men who are not the choice of a full vote in their congressional districts. I notice your point of objection that in the south the republicans, by abstaining from voting, could so reduce the vote as to withhold the clerk from entering the name, etc., etc. This same procedure in the north by democrats would have a similar effect against republicans. But I believe the only instance in political history when an attempt was made to nullify an election by a refusal to vote, was in our own state. The reconstruction law of congress required that a majority of all the registered voters in the state should vote for or against the calling of a constitutional convention, and if a majority of all the registered votes were not polled, the election was to have no effect. To defeat this, those who opposed accepting congressional reconstruction and the enfranchisement of the negro, exerted all their influence to keep voters from the polls.

The object of congress in placing such a provision in their law was plainly to insure an expression from a majority of those entitled by law to vote, so that if the convention was called it would be a representative body. This law was met then by exactly the same procedure you suggest now, and it failed of its effect then as it will now. My remedy applies only to the prima facia case—the entering of the name on the list by the clerk of congress. After congress has organized by the action of members whose representative character is unquestioned, congress can take up and act upon separately all undetermined cases, each upon its own merits. It may order a new election, or seat the member as in the exercise of its constitutional judgment it may deem right. Is it not reasonable to suppose that where one party had, with the purpose of reducing the vote below the minimum, abstained from voting, congress would seat the candidate having the majority vote?

Congress, by the exercise of its constitutional authority to be the judge of election returns and qualifications of its own members, has ample power to deal with this great but delicate question. If its action is purely judicial it will be sustained by the whole country. If its conclusions are for partisan purposes, the country will condemn it by reversing its majority.

Congress also has the authority to make laws taking into the control of the federal government the whole system of congressional elections throughout the states. The extremists of your side and mine would be glad to see this done. But those of us who are more interested in business than in politics prefer to leave the regulation of elections with state authority, rather than to give cause for excitement, trouble and contention by the use of federal force to impose new laws and new regulations upon the people. The power and authority of congress over this matter cannot be questioned, and the constitution sustains it in either course. My preference is for old methods rather than new ones. Let congress deal with each case in each district by itself and on its merits. I know our people can have as fair a vote in Georgia as in Ohio, and when they divide on an economic issue the vote will be full. Many things might happen worse than leaving some of our members off the roll while congress was investigating their election, and when a choice is offered I shall accept that which will give the least trouble.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Atlanta, Ga., January 17th, 1889.

Execution by Electricity.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: New York has now a law requiring the death penalty to be executed by electricity. Is that state not a little "too previous" in this enactment? The law can be carried out in cities and towns where electric lights are used, but in remote counties where electrical plants do not exist, how is the law to be enforced?

A dynamo capable of generating an electromotive force of at least 3,000 volts should be employed, and a current used with a potential between 1,000 and 1,500 volts, according to the resistance of the criminal.

To execute criminals in counties where plants are not already in force, either they must be carried to the plants, or each county so fortunate as not to possess a plant must set up one for the business.

The job could be let out by contract. A company could organize to do the public killing and carry its dynamo from place to place. Ask some of your New York contemporaries to explain away this difficulty.

B. H. C.

Thackeray.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Who wrote "From Cornhill to Cairo?" H. B.

Thackeray wrote "Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo." It was published in 1846.

The Youngest Mayor.

GRIFFIN, Ga., January 17.—Editors Constitution: In this morning's CONSTITUTION Cuthbert trots out their mayor, Mr. R. L. Moye, as the youngest mayor in the state. Griffin, always ahead, can give Mr. Moye two in the deal and still hold the championship for the youngest mayor in the state. Hon. James A. Stewart, Griffin's mayor, is just entering his 22d year. Come again, Mr. Cuthbert.

AN ALDERMAN OF GRIFFIN.

SHOT BY THE EMPEROR.

Kaiser Wilhelm Misses the Game and Peppers a Citizen.

BERLIN, January 15.—While on a shooting excursion at Buckow today the emperor, having by accident slightly wounded a citizen of Berlin, who was looking on at the sport, expressed a deep regret for the occurrence and begged the victim of his misdirected aim to pay him a visit as soon as he recovered from his wounds.

Whites and Blacks in the South.

From the New York Herald.

The race question in the southern states is slowly, surely, gravely coming to the front.

Mr. Blair, of Richmond, Va., a confederate officer during the war, has taken the radical view. He believes that the negro should have as free access to our churches, hotels and schools as the white man. That is to say, he would ignore the fact of color altogether and simply put blacks and whites on their honor and allow them whatever their merits may entitle them to.

He has strong faith that such a policy would, in the long run, produce the best results.

In our Washington dispatch, however, Colonel Oats, of Alabama, takes a widely different view. He makes this pretty strong statement:

Nineteen out of twenty northern republicans who come south and invest their money in homes with the purpose of becoming citizens, in twelve months after they are there vote the democratic ticket, which it the white man's ticket. They vote not because they are democrats in principle, but because they believe in white man's rule and see that it is necessary.

The whole interview is interesting as showing the extreme other side of the question.

We must admit this, namely, that the problem is not to be solved by political partianship, but by the best resources of statesmanship. And it will tax that statesmanship to the utmost before we will get through with it.

A Tornado Year.

From the New York Herald.

The unusually high sea temperature in the tropics, unless soon greatly modified, must shortly result in excessive evaporation. This excess of vapor borne by the winds into extra tropical regions must also produce storms of abnormal violence and very heavy precipitation in the Mississippi valley. So that we may look for more than the average number of tornadoes next spring and summer in and north of the gulf states, with an early and we spring in the country east of the Mississippi.

Six Per Cent the Great Civilizer.

From a speech by the Hon. Tom Reed.

It is a hard thing to say, but it is the truth, that an honest and persistent desire for 6 per cent interest with a willingness to take 10, has done more to civilize the world than all the courage of the crusaders.

MISSING LINKS.

The falls of Niagara carry down 10,000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, equal to about 3,000,000 horse power.

Talmage doesn't believe in precocious children. He has noted a great many of them and discovered that their smartness all ran to rascality.

A Milwaukee man who charges the barber at the rate of $1 an hour for time spent in waiting for his turn, generally comes out even at the end of the year.

Mrs. M. S. Wolf, of Delaware, Ohio, got a mother's best Christmas present. Her son, whom she had mourned as a victim of the war, returned home on Christmas morning.

It is stated that the United States government has paid more money in the investigation of the disease of hogs than it has for all the diseases affecting the human race.

Joseph Crawford, a brass worker in Pittsburg, stabbed himself through the heart, in that city, on Sunday, because he could not get a drink. Pittsburg is a dry town on Sunday.

A book published in 1832 describes the devilfish as a fish from ten to thirty feet long with a single horn on either side of his head. The real monster had not been seen up to that date.

The New York World figures that only one woman in eight objects to the smoke of a good cigar, and it predicts that twenty years hence a man may smoke in any car and not give offense.

A convict at Sing Sing told the chaplain the other day that he could no longer believe in the benefits of prayer, as he had prayed 152 times that he would be pardoned, and the pardon had not been granted.

There may be need of reform in the ballet, but when you are sitting before a tragedy and a man climbs over you after a beer keg every time the curtain goes down, there is need of reform off the stage as well as on.

The hind buttons used on the coats worn in America cost $2,320,000 a year, and are of no earthly account. Think of how many bars of soap that money would buy! And soap is something that you feel the direct benefit of.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends Gathered by the Constitution Reporters.

Handsome Work Done in Atlanta.—The large manufacturing establishment of Mr. W. L. Traynham, of this city, is noted for its excellent and artistic work. Probably no house in the entire south is better fitted for a high class of work than Mr. Traynham's. He has made his business a life study, and knows just what he is doing in every particular.

Mr. Traynham has just completed some special work for the parlors of Mr. W. A. Hemphill, which is of extraordinary finish and workmanship. The two large French plate mirrors, mounted by Mr. Traynham, are exceedingly handsome, and are as fine specimens of workmanship as can be found anywhere in the country.

Not in His Charge.—"I wish you would say for me," said Engineer Will O'Neill, of the Richmond and Danville, "that a statement which appeared in Wednesday's CONSTITUTION seems to do me a great injustice. In the report of the case against the woman Bailey, charged with enticing two young girls to her house here in Atlanta, they make the statement that they came down here in my charge. That is not true. They may have come on my train, but if they did I know nothing of it. As for their being under my charge, they were not in any way."

A Matter of Interest.—Rabbi Reich, of the Hebrew congregation, will lecture as usual tonight, but his lecture will not be one of the series on Egypt. Instead of that, his lecture tonight will be a reply to the suggestions of Baron Hirsch, the suggestions which have made such a stir throughout the world.

Whitehall a Misnomer.—"Do you know that Whitehall street is a misnomer?" said an old citizen. "Why, bless your life, there is not a white house on it from beginning to end."

The Confederate Museum.—"The confederate museum is booming," said Secretary Clarence Moore yesterday, "and we have some $300 subscribed already. The directors held a meeting this afternoon and decided to push the work forward as rapidly as possible. We hope to meet with such success that we will be able to begin the work by June 1. The people are taking right hold of it, and its objects and aims seem to require no explanation and they appeal to the popular heart. There will be nothing like it in the entire south."

Swelling Buds.—The unprecedented mildness of the winter has started the sap in early leafing trees, and buds are swelling in many front yards. The swelling of the buds puts the birds to singing, and soon the voice of the whippoorwill will be heard in the land.

A Small Musician.—Of the trio of Italian musicians that play at the Kimball every evening the little fiddler attracts most attention. Self-possessed, calm and undisturbed by cheers or jeers, he plays his little fiddle, ever and anon raising his dark, luminous eyes to the railing of the arcade where fair ladies listen. Little Guiseppe Jacqesanapes will be a great musician some of these days. He is a fine model for a painter or sculptor.

The Next Meeting.—The general council will meet next Monday. The most important feature of the session will be the fight over the division of the money to the different committees.

He Broke a Leg.—C. W. Moore, who works for the Glenn Mary Coal company, broke a leg yesterday. Mr. Moore was standing on the platform of a pair of scales weighing a load of coal. A large lump fell from the wagon, striking him on the left ankle. The blow was sufficient to break a bone. Dr. Roy rendered the necessary surgical attention.

NEWSPAPER FRILLS.

A Revenue Joke.

From the New York Evening Sun.

"How still Johnnie is," remarked Mrs. Brown. "I'm afraid he must be up to some mischief."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the old man. "You think it must be an illicit still."

A License to Lick a Man.

From the Detroit Free Press.

A little man with a fighting face and good clothes dropped into the city clerk's office yesterday and, pulling out a $20 bill, asked for a license.

"What kind of a license do you want?" he was asked.

"A license to lick a man."

"What?" asked the clerk in surprise.

"I want a license to lick a man. His name is Nadjyson. Christmas he took my girl home from a dance on South Thirteenth street, so I'm going to get even. A friend of mine advised me to leave him alone, and said: 'Nadjy is a big man, and you have no license to lick him.' I told him I'd get a license then, and now I want it."

"But we can't give any license to you to—"

"Well, then, if you can't give me a license, I'll go and do it without one and pay my fine."

Then he slammed the door behind him, while the clerk looked astonished and the by-standers laughed.

An hour later a little man all covered with blood and bruises was hauled into the Central station and laid out in one of the cells.

"What in the world have you been doing?" asked Captain Green, as the man was being carried in.

"Doing?" he murmured. "I've been trying to lick a man without having any license to do it."

Why Senator Coke Isn't a Society Man.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The social phase of public life, which so many find the chief delight of high station, is not a source of pleasure to Senator Coke. He does not feel at home at balls and receptions. Just prior to the president's New Year's reception, when it was the social event agitating Washington people, a brother senator remarked to the Texan:

"Coke, I suppose you are going to the reception?"

"Well, I don't know," was the reply. "I haven't made up my mind."

"Oh, you ought to go," urged the senator to Coke.

"Yes," said the latter, "I suppose I ought, but I hate these receptions, these crowds. I don't find room enough to get about, and am always in somebody's way, or somebody's in my way. Now, the last time I was at one of the big receptions I got off in a corner where I thought I was out of the way. Pretty soon along came a lady dressed in style, with one of those dresses that's all bottom and no top. She commenced to bow and smile at me, and though I didn't know her, I bowed and smiled back. There she stood bowing and smiling, and then I noticed she was pulling at her dress, that trailed all over the floor, I noticed a young fellow standing behind her, and so I reached over and shaking him by the shoulder said: 'Why don't you get off that lady's dress?' Well, she looked straight at my feet, and by George, I was standing on her dress myself."

Gautier's Axioms.

The force of the will is the electricity of the intellect.

Thought is a force which can kill as surely as electriciry or prussic acid. Moresoever a thought however complex, a vision however apocalyptic, surprises without words to convey it is not a writer. The inexpressible does not exist.

There is no use in anything, and moreover, there is nothing; yet everything happens, but to me it is all the same.

Happiness is so rare in this world that man has not thought to invent words to depict it, while on the other hand the vocabulary of suffering moral and physical fills innumerable columns in the dictionaries of all languages.

Explosive Potash Tablets.

From the Plattsburg, New York, Telegram.

Engineer Fosburg, of the Chateaugay road, had a peculiar experience Wednesday. He had a number of chlorate of potash lozenges in his vest pocket, and they exploded while he was at Lyon Mountain, tearing away and burning his vest and trousers on one side down to the knee, and quite severely burning one of his hands. Mr. Fosburg contends that he had no matches in his pocket, and cannot account for the explosion. However that may be, the accident will serve as a warning to those who have habitually carried these tablets loosely in their pockets under the impression that they were non-explosive.

A Wise Precaution.

From the Montgomery, Ala., Dispatch.

Before we go too far into this immigration movement let us determine what kind of immigrants are to be brought down here. It would be no small misfortune to have a certain class of strangers dumped into Alabama. There are immigrants and immigrants.

The Confederate Uniform.

General Pleasonton.

The wisest uniform ever worn was the butternut gray of the confederates. Many a time, when the leaves were falling, the gray, dull, dead lines of the confederates came down upon the federal lines through the forests unannounced until they gave out their shrill "rebel yell" and poured in their volley.

OFF TO INDIANAPOLIS.

COLONEL BUCK IS SUMMONED BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

A Bomb Was Thrown Into the Camp of Georgia Republicans Yesterday By the News of Colonel Buck's Having Been Summoned to a Conference With President-Elect Harrison—The Colonel is Now in Indianapolis—A Friend Has Something to Say of His Expectations.

Colonel Buck has gone to Indianapolis.

And he has gone upon invitation of President-elect Harrison.

Republicans of Georgia and the south will please take notice.

On Wednesday Colonel Buck received a letter bearing an Indianapolis postmark. The direction was in the well-known writing of Secretary 'Lige Halford, but the direction didn't count.

The letter itself did.

Colonel Buck read it, and at 11:15 Wednesday night he took a north-bound Western and Atlantic train, his destination being Indianapolis.

The facts of his departure and his destination leaked out yesterday morning and there was something of a sensation in those circles where it was known.

"Yes, sir; Colonel Buck left last night for Indianapolis," said one of the colonel's friends yesterday. His remark attracted the attention of the little crowd about him.

"What is his object?" asked a CONSTITUTION reporter.

"Well, he is going to have a little talk with General Harrison," was the reply.

"Did he go uninvited?"

"Certainly not. General Harrison wrote to him, asking him to come on. I saw Colonel Buck last night, just before he left, and he read a portion of the letter to me. The general said, in substance, that Colonel Buck had been so highly spoken of by leading republicans and prominent southerners that he desired to talk over the southern situation with him."

"What does the colonel think of his cabinet prospects?"

"We touched upon that matter. He said very frankly that he considered that he stood no chance in the world. He was a pretty big fish in the republican party in Georgia, he said, but outside of the state in the influential circles of the party he was well aware that he had no backing."

"But he has hopes?" suggested the reporter.

"Oh, yes, in a general way. He wants to stand well with the new administration from the start, and thinks that in the course of time it will turn out to his advantage. This is all, however. Colonel Buck is a level-headed man, and he does not expect to leap to the front all at once. He will go to Indianapolis and make a favorable impression. After that he will run a quiet schedule and leave events to take their course."

Colonel Buck is understood to favor General Mahone for a cabinet position, if anybody is selected from the south. He feels that the southern representative, if there is one, should be a native southerner. He believes, moreover, that Mahone could carry Virginia for the republican ticket hereafter.

The question agitating many would-be federal office-holders hereabouts is, what does Colonel Buck want?

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Mayor Glenn will yet, in all probability, lead a committee of Atlantians to Washington to look after the appropriation to the government barracks. Mr. Julius L. Brown, who was suggested as one of the gentlemen to go to Washington, was on his way to the national capital when the meeting occurred. After reaching that city he ascertained what had been done in Atlanta, and began working with his usual zeal. On yesterday he telegraphed Mayor Glenn that the appropriation for two years, amounting to $150,000, could be secured. Mr. Brown based his statement upon what he had gathered in conversing with Congressman Stewart, Senator Colquitt and Hon. Sam J. Randall.

So far Mayor Glenn has not decided what he will do.

—o—

The $1,000 bill will be raffled by the Confederate Veterans' association on St. Valentine's day. The chances are going fast.

—o—

Captain Jones, chief of the Macon fire department, was in the city yesterday. Of course, he came to Atlanta to inspect the finest fire department in the south, and learned many valuable lessons. Before leaving last night, Chief Jones turned to Herman Bohnefeld, who was standing by him, saying:

"Herman, Joyner is the greatest fire chief in the world and as a natural consequence Atlanta has the best fire department. Now if Mayor Price will just stick to W. A. Wyly for police lieutenant, I'll make as fine a fire department for Macon as Atlanta has."

—o—

J. H. Hodson, the man who walked from New Orleans to Atlanta in 1876 was in the city yesterday. He came up on the Atlanta and West Point train.

—o—

The police commission election takes place in March, and is beginning to attract attention.

One member of the board retires. Mr. Martin will go out. Mr. Martin wants a re election. He has made a good commissioner. Dr. Amos Fox, who has had the position thrust upon him, is in the race, but he denies it.

Mr. Beutell, who has just left a fifth ward council chair, would take the place.

Dan Hall has an eye on it.

So has Mr. Frank Lester, but the popular bookseller isn't losing any sleep.

The latest addition to those mentioned for the place is Mr. Mat Parker. Mr. Parker is a new and unknown quantity in city politics. He has never been in a race before. How will he wear?

—o—

Andy Stewart, the county tax collector, dropped into a chair at Durand's yesterday, saying:

"Oh, things have changed."

"How so?" asked a friend.

"Well, when I kept hardware store I came down here and ate my dinner, and Henry took it out in stove pipe. So many joints—one and a half. I believe—paid for a dinner. Now I have to give up good hard coin for it since I quit that business."

—o—

A man stood upon the rear end of a Broad street horse car yesterday afternoon holding a halter strap in his hand. At the other end of the strap was a horse. Upon the horse was a saddle and a bridle. The horse trotted along quietly behind the car. At Broad and Alabama street a friend of the horse-car-riding-equestrian got on.

"Say," said he, "why don't you ride that horse?"

"I'd rather drop a nickle into the box," he answered as the car moved off and the pony began to trot along between the tracks.

A Woolly Horse.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

James Carroll, of No. 21½ Willow avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, is the possessor of a horse whose hide is covered with a thick mass of curly white hair, about three inches in length. When seen from a short distance, the hide presents a wooly appearance, and the animal looks as though nature had given him the skin of a sheep through mistake. Although the horse is more than unusually attractive, owing to his peculiarity, he is daily hauling a milk wagon.

Colonel Lige's Swallowtail Practice.

From an Interview in the Indianapolis Sentinel.

"The general and I have been trying on our new suits again. He's got his on now. It used to be that I didn't like a swallowtail coat. I even came near refusing an invitation to the doctors' banquet last summer because they had 'full dress' on their invitation cards, but I like the clawhammer most. I am going to try mine on again tomorrow."

WHY WE WEEP.

The new version is—Alabama, "Give us a rest."

—x—x—x—

In north Georgia they are cutting the preachers' salaries. They call this shearing the prophets.

—x—x—x—

In these days the shopper who invests in woolen dress goods generally gets worsted.

—x—x—x—

The sun and moon have been playing at hide-and-seek for a month, and next thing the seven stars will be playing:

"Who goes 'round my hall?
Jacky, Jacky, Ring-gall."

—x—x—x—

A new work on ancient Jewish history contains a fine picture of "Moses, when the bull rushes by."

—x—x—x—

The republican party has no regular headquarters in Atlanta. Their's is hindquarters.

IN AND ABOUT AT

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE STREE

The Finance Committee of the C Lengthy Meeting Yesterday Morn the Time to the Consideration of tions—The Members of the Comm Tell of Their Action—Other Different Matters.

The finance committee of the ell is composed of Mr. Hugh I man; Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Mr Mr. P. J. Moran and Mr. Joseph

That is a pretty solid body of fi

This committee met yesterda the mayor's office, and Mr. Inm The object of the session was t ment of the money the city ha every year. As every one city confines its expenditures to the receipts, less the sum the quires it to put aside for interest fund. The amount to be expend be divided among the various salaries of office, police, sanitary, ers, fire departments, street l buildings and grounds, public sc and soforth. Each gets a sum.

These sums are set by the finan at a meeting in January, and must be before the third Monday which is the second meeting of council in the year. work is submitted to council it is called an approximat ment of the fund. Members o may ask for changes, may want ment increased, some diminishe desired change is made the matte the aldermanic board.

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The case was made by Patrol Hunter.

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Joe Southers Leaves.

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Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The men's meeting on Saturda usual at 7:45 o'clock. All men are welc in and spend an hour with us.

Men's meeting on Sunday afterno Good, spirited singing and brief address

The Y. M. C. A. building has bee by the generous people of Atlanta fo and no young man should hesitate enjoy the benefits offered by its cheery and its handsome parlors. It is a plea spend an evening. All young men hearty welcome whenever they call.

IN AND ABOUT ATLANTA.

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED FROM THE STREETS.

The Finance Committee of the Council Held a Lengthy Meeting Yesterday Morning, Devoting the Time to the Consideration of the Appropriations—The Members of the Committee Will Not Tell of Their Action—Other News About Different Matters.

The finance committee of the general council is composed of Mr. Hugh Inman, chairman; Mr. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. Isaac Haas, Mr. P. J. Moran and Mr. Joseph Hirsch.

That is a pretty solid body of financiers.

That committee met yesterday morning in the mayor's office, and Mr. Inman presided. The object of the session was the apportionment of the money the city has to expend every year. As every one knows, the city confines its expenditures every year to the receipts, less the sum the charter requires it to put aside for interest and sinking fund. The amount to be expended must then be divided among the various departments, salaries of office, police, sanitary, streets, sewers, fire departments, street lights, public buildings and grounds, public schools, relief, and soforth. Each gets a sum.

Those sums are set by the finance committee at a meeting in January, and that meeting must be before the third Monday in the month, which is the second meeting of the general council in the year. When the work is submitted to the general council it is called an approximated apportionment of the fund. Members of the council may ask for changes, may want some department increased, some diminished, but if the desired change is made the matter must go to the aldermanic board.

But the people are anxious to know how the committee distributed the money.

They will just have to wait.

When the board met Mayor Glenn and the members agreed to keep silent. Then they promised Clerk Goldsmith a gatling gun if he revealed what had transpired.

It is known, however, that Captain English, chairman of the police commission, secured an increase of $40,000 to the police department. Last year the appropriation was $52,000. This year they will have $92,000 to serve the city.

The sanitary was cut down.

Sewers were put at $25,000, and Mr. Haas will kick.

The session was a long one, and there are indications of quite a heated controversy.

VACATION VISITS TO EUROPE

By Dr. McDonald at Second Baptist Church Last Night.

The large audience chamber of the Second Baptist church was well filled last night with a cultured and appreciative audience to hear Dr. McDonald's lecture.

The lecture was given under the auspices of the Young Mens' Missionary society of that church for the benefit of one of their mission stations, and was in every sense a gratifying success. There were 418 tickets taken up at the door and the young men in charge say that over 75 others were sold to parties who were not present in consequence of a misaprehension in regard to the date of the lecture. In the audience were many of the most distinguished professional and business men in the city.

The lecturer was introduced to the audience in a few well-chosen remarks by Mr. A. C. Briscoe.

Dr. McDonald stated that after an absence of forty years from his native land he was enabled during last summer, through the kindness of his church and friends, to visit Europe. He gave an interesting and instructive account of the preparation for a European trip. Of the departure of the vessel with its accompanying incidents, His original description of seasickness, from experience and observation, has not been exceeded although this interesting experience has been described over and over again.

It is impossible in a simple notice to do justice to either the ability of the lecturer or the character of the lecture.

Dr. McDonald spoke for over two hours, during which he entertained his large audience in unbroken interest. He carried them in a most vivid and fascinating tour through Scotland, England, Germany, Switzerland, France and Ireland, pausing with equal interest, as he depicted the lives and character of noted personages, cities, lakes, rivers, mountains, castles, abbeys, towers, monuments, ruins, jewels or relics. His descriptions of customs, habits and governments were unsurpassed in its vividness. He interspersed the whole lecture with veins of earnestness, humor and pathos of a character peculiarly his own.

Judging from the various comments of the audience after the close of the lecture, it is evident that they regarded this lecture as one of the finest, in every sense, to which they had ever listened.

AN EVENING WITH WAGNER.

Meeting of the Art and Literary Circle at the Church of Our Father.

The Art and Literary Circle had one of its most notable and delightful meetings last evening at the Church of Our Father.

Wagner was the subject of an essay by Professor Constantin Sternberg, who told of the great artist, his life, his hardships and final triumphs with sympathy and understanding. That instrumental music, and especially Wagner's, is the most difficult art for the uncultivated to understand, yet Prof. Sternberg's meaning was clear enough for the mind of a child. His essay closed with an eloquent tribute to Wagner, and the whole work throughout was a perfect prose poem.

After this Messrs. Samuel Burbank, Alexander Smith, Cole, Salter and Shepherd gave the Tournament of Song from Tannhauser, doing full justice to the beautiful music with their fine voices, and Mrs. Salter rendered Elizabeth's song with beautiful expression.

A Statement.

It will be remembered that a few day ago a case was made against Mr. W. M. Mickleberry for selling spirituous and malt liquors without a license.

The case was made by Patrolman Jumbo Hunter.

"The impression was left from the printed article," said Mr. Mickleberry last night, "that I was selling liquor in a secret, underhand way, but as a matter of fact I was not. The facts are these. On the 20th of October I paid $250 for a three-months' retail license. That carried me to the 20th of January. There was some doubt, however, as to whether all licenses did not expire December 31st. I can't see how that is, for I had actually paid for three months. At any rate I went ahead intending to sell until the 20th, and then quit the retail business. Patrolman Hunter sent a man in and bought a pint of liquor as stated in THE CONSTITUTION, and then made the case against me. I don't think there is anything in the case. It was also stated that I had abused Jumbo—cussed him out. That's a mistake, as Hunter himself will tell you."

Mr. J. T. Albert and Mr. H. L. Hatton, who were present when Officer Hinton called on Mr. Mickelberry, state that Mr. Mickelberry said nothing offensive to the officer.

Joe Southers Leaves.

Yesterday the negro Joe Southers was carried back to Banks county, where he is wanted for riot.

A Mr. Grant, of Homer, who was on Southers's bond, came after him.

The negro was arrested three or four days ago by Detectives Bedford, Cason and Green. He came originally from South Carolina, and it is thought that he is wanted there for something, but three or four days' telegraphing have failed to show where or what for.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The men's meeting on Saturday night as usual at 7:45 o'clock. All men are welcome. Come in and spend an hour with us.

Men's meeting on Sunday afternoon at 3:30. Good, spirited singing and brief addresses.

The Y. M. C. A. building has been provided by the generous people of Atlanta for young men and no young man should hesitate to come and enjoy the benefits offered by its cheery reading room and its handsome parlors. It is a pleasant place to spend an evening. All young men will receive a hearty welcome whenever they call.

SOCIETY SCINTILLATIONS.

The entertainment given last evening by Mrs. R. C. Clarke to her daughter, Miss Julia Lowry Clarke, was a most elegant affair, and one which was greatly enjoyed by all present. Mrs. Clarke's beautiful home, on Peachtree, was enhanced on the occasion by artistic floral decorations, and with the brilliant lights and music and flowers the elegant parlors were converted into a very fairy land.

The whole lower floor was made as one room by throwing open the folding doors connecting the different rooms. The mantels were banked with palms and ferns, while the delicate perfume of roses and violets came from flower-filled bowls of rare china and cut glass. The two large supper rooms were used, one for small tete-a-tete tables and the other for the large table, on which the fruits and cakes were artistically arranged, the centre piece being a beautiful arrangement of fruits and flowers. All the decorations were in perfect taste, the rich foliage and flowers mingling appropriately with the delicate shades of furniture and hangings.

Never was an entertainment more enjoyed. Dancing was indulged in by the younger portion of guests until a late hour, and when the time came for going, all were reluctant to depart.

Miss Clarke is a lovely little debutante, chic and fair with the large, soft red-brown eyes and that hair that Titian loved. Her beauty alone will win her all that heart could wish, and her charms of manner will make conquests enduring. She never looked prettier than on this occasion, as she stood to receive her friends in a costume that was an ideal one. The dress was was of white silk with draperies of the finest white crepe lisse embroidered in silk scallops around the bottom. The V cut bodice of white silk had a bertha of the soft embroidered lisse and short puffed sleeves of the same material.

She wore no ornaments, and long white undressed kid gloves and white kid slippers made complete her toilette.

Mrs. Clarke wore an elegant costume of black lace over silk with diamond ornaments and pink roses, and looked in her youthful loveliness more like the sister than the mother of her young daughter.

Among those present were:

Major and Mrs. Mims, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Meador, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rhett, Mr. and Mrs. Nutting, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Hemphill, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. James Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Fitten, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hopkins.

Misses Crane, Mamie and Sallie Dunbar, Lily Goldsmith, Dollie Colquitt, Laura Colquitt, Sanders, Marsh, Bell, Grant, Barker, Pope, Arnold, Maude, Orme, Hammond, Hattie Inman, Clarke, Joan Clarke, Nellie Inman, Harwood, Rankin, Rena Snook, Lula Snook, Nina Kirby Smith, Forecare, Wimberly, Wyly, Palmer, Hardeman, Dougherty, Simpson, Martham, Maddox, Fitzgerald, Stephens.

Messrs. Bullock, Wilson, Comegys, Slaton, Ben Hill Thompson, Berry, Hugh Adams, Paine, Hall, Joe Eddleman, Crankshaw, Talliaferro, Hall, Fryor Mynatt, Reine, Malone, Ed Peeples, Frank Meador, Montgomery Gregory, Albert Howell, Jr., Northen, J. W. Grant, Speer, Martin, James Johnson, Fuller, Orme, Ravenel, Calhoun, Peters, Barnes, Robert Freeman, Prescott, Carter, General Young, Hill, McClesky, Peter Grant, Dunwoody, Brown, Campbell, Harper, Daniel, and others.

A doll party will be given tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Austin, on Cain street.

Band No. 7, of the King's Daughters, met yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Dr. Olmstead's, on Washington street. Miss Force, who has been the president of this band, leading it to much good and successful work, resigned, and Mrs. Prealeau was appointed in her place. This band supports a cot in the King's Daughters hospital, and makes garments for the poor, besides doing many other charities.

They reported the hospital to be in a flourishing condition, and say that the money made by the Sorcerer will pay the hospital rent for nearly two years. The society of the King's Daughters has certainly done a great work for Atlanta in establishing this hospital, now let the wealthy citizens of Atlanta take out some large sums of money from their purses and build a large hospital to supply fully the needs of their city's sick laboring people.

Miss Nora Palmer and Miss Mary Toombs Hardeman, who have been spending a week with Miss Ellie Howell, returned yesterday to Mrs. Henry Cobb's, on Capitol avenue.

Miss Lucy Norvell, a charming young lady of Lynchburg, Va., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. D. C. Bacon.

Mrs. D. C. Bacon returned yesterday from Macon, where she has been the guest of friends.

Owing to the indisposition of some who were to have taken part in the programme, it has been decided to postpone the musicale which was to have occurred this evening at the residence of Colonel A. B. Mathews, in West End. The excellent programme will be carried out, however, at an early date, and all who may be so fortunate as to attend will spend an evening of rare enjoyment.

The Nine O'clock german, to be given on next Monday evening, will doubtless be a thoroughly elegant affair in every respect. This club, comprising as it does the leading young society people of the city, has become noted for its enjoyable germans. The favors for Monday night are very handsome, and this german will be made a specially enjoyable one.

Mrs. Frank Myers, who has been ill for several days, is considerably better.

Mrs. Charles Handy has gone to Florida for the winter. She carries her invalid mother, seeking health. Will try the efficacy of Suwanee Sulphur spring. Mrs. Frank Redd and Miss Redd also leave for Florida today. They will be absent, traveling through the state, for some time.

Miss Sallie Kimbrough, of Hamilton, Ga., is visiting friends and relatives on Hood street.

At the R. R. Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The literary and costume entertainment given last night at the rooms of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian association was a pronounced success in every particular. It was the first general entertainment given since the association moved into its new quarters, on Broad street, and the beautiful parlors were crowded with visitors, who attested their appreciation of the association's work by the lively interest they displayed in the evening's programme, which was as follows:

Piano solo, by Miss Dollie Grosse.
Recitation, entitled "Poor Will," by Miss Sara Willby.
Story in pantomime, by Mr. Albert J. Andrews.
Song, by Miss Julia Manning.
Recitation, by Miss Florence Harry, entitled "The Goblins Will Get You if You Don't Look Out." (James Whitcomb Riley.)
Song, by Miss J. C. Pendleton.
Recitation, "Laska," by Miss Lula Porter.
Reading original poem enlitted, "How the Train was Saved," being an account of what came near being a fatal accident on the Richmond and Danville road not long since, by Mr. L. J. Hills. Mr. Hills was so heartily encored that he responded with another laughable little poem, entitled "Only a Georgia Mule."

Mr. C. L. Gates, international secretary, was then introduced and delivered a short talk on the work of the association.

The entertainment concluded with the presentation of a very funny little comedy called "A Dress Reform Convention," in which the following young ladies took part, each dressed in comic costume:

President, Mrs. Drab.....Miss Ida Hubner
Miss Cream Cheese.....Miss Lula Cleveland
Miss Gymnasium.....Miss Rose Hubner
Miss Modiste.....Miss May Cleveland
Miss Butterfly.....Miss Maud Allensworth
Mrs. Wild.....Mrss Leonora Hamilton
Miss Fizzsultz.....Miss Addie Allensworth
Miss Dasher.....Miss Mamie Young
Mrs. Regime.....Miss Lola Roberts
"Miss Yankee Doodle".....Mrs. C. W. Hubner.

Mrs. Hubner had charge of this feature of the entertainment, and she deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. Miss Rose Hubner created quite a sensation as "Miss Gymnasium," being constantly on her muscle, and always ready to display her "physical culture" at the slightest provocation.

Miss Porter was excellent, and, as usual, all of those who took part, did beautifully. The affair was a great success.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, wall paper, window shades and room moulding, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

MRS. M. E. STAFFORD, of Jacksonville, Fla., is visiting friends in the city at 83 Marietta street.

Sam Walker, 21½ Marietta street, Ornamental Gold, Bronze and Composition Mouldings. Frames made to order. French Picture Glass. 3m

A GREAT COMPANY.

A RUNNING SKETCH OF THE GATE CITY GUARD.

A Roster of the Officers and Men Who Went to War in '61—Fair Faces Tanned at Pensacola.

The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Gate City Guard will be celebrated tonight at the company's armory on Peachtree street.

The story of this splendid organization is full of interest to thousands of people in and about Atlanta; and the reproduction of some of its salient features here will stir old memories in the hearts of many a fair lady and gallant gentleman who will grace with their gracious presence the scene of light and beauty this evening.

The Gate City Guard was organized as far back as the year 1855, and had won fame as the crack company of Atlanta long before the tocsin of war had sounded. The prime movers in this organization were two of the leading young men of Atlanta, both of whom had been trained as soldiers in the Georgia Military institute, at Marietta. Their names were Harvey Thompson, son of Dr. Joseph Thompson, one of Atlanta's earliest and most prominent citizens, and William L. Ezzard, son of Judge William Ezzard, who, for half a century, was a leading lawyer and esteemed citizen of Atlanta.

At that time there were about ten thousand people in Atlanta, and the company was formed of the first young men in the city.

Mr. Harvey Thompson was elected captain, and among the charter members were such men as Dr. James F. Alexander, Robert F. Maddox, John H. Lovejoy, James Neal, Thos. M. Clarke, Wilkes Ballard, Willis P. Chisolm, J. H. Purtell, Robert Winship, George Winship and others.

The uniform selected was the handsomest and most striking which has ever been seen in Atlanta, and was very expensive.

It consisted of dark blue Prince Albert coats, red breast, with three rows of brass buttons and cross bars of gold lace; light blue pants with red stripes, and dark beavers with nodding plumes of red and white.

From the very first the Gate City Guard were the pets of the fair sex—the pride of the city. The men were fine physical specimens, their bearing most soldierly, and the most splendid and picturesque sight on the streets of Atlanta before the war, was the Gate City Guard on dress parade.

The very best people in the city took the liveliest interest in everything connected with this superb company, and their magnificent entertainments were always graced by the courtliness, the culture, the beauty and the chivalry of Atlanta.

Hardee's tactics was the book in those days, and long and faithful practice made them masters of the manual, and, indeed, all company field movements.

In material, in appearance, in skill, in discipline, in devotion to duty, in popularity, the Gate City Guard were as near perfection as it is possible for a military organization to attain.

And when the bugle sounded in 1861, although the company had been formed without thought of war, they were not only ready, but eager to go forth to battle in answer to their country's call.

They were ready, indeed, before that call was made, for the Gate City Guard was the first company in Georgia to volunteer their services to Governor Brown, and were ordered to Macon early in the spring of '61, and became a part of the First Georgia regiment, which was organized in that city under the leadership of Colonel Ramsey.

The roster of the Gate City Guard at that time was as follows:

Officers—Captain, William L. Ezzard; first lieutenant, H. M. Wylie, afterwards adjutant of the Forty-second Georgia, killed at Franklin, Tennessee, 1864; second lieutenant, C. A. Stone, elected captain in December, 1861; third lieutenant, A. Leyden, afterwards major of the Ninth Georgia battalion; first sergeant, T. C. Jackson, elected second lieutenant December, 1861; second, Peter Jones; third, A. G. Chisolm; fourth, William Mims, elected third lieutenant December, 1861; fifth, P. M. Sitton; first corporal, A. J. Orme, afterwards third sergeant; second, Albert Howell, afterwards colonel of the Georgia Reserves; third, Joseph Thompson, Jr., afterwards sergeant major; fourth, Harry Krouse, afterwards in the ordnance department of the Ninth Georgia Battalion of Artillery.

Privates—A. C. Augier, E. C. Atkinson, W. B. Badger, J. M. Blackwell, James and William Burner, David W. Brown, killed at Greenbrier, Virginia; W. D. Bass, A. E. Brooks, Robert Barrett, John Bankston, killed in battler J. C. Barrett, J. M. Crocket, J. L. Crenshaw, W. L. Corley, D. H. Conally, R. T. Clingham, killed in battle near Richmond; E. A. Center, North Center, M. C. Casey, R. W. Craven, William and J. C. Conally, James A. Chapman, Philip Dodd, T. M. Darnall, Albert Dudley, Joseph Eddleman, Vines Fish, Robert Farris, M. Friedenthall, Frank Farrar, J. H. Furcrum, Robert Fife, F. S. Filch, J. Furguson, Henry Gullatt, D. S. Guard, Adolphus Gant, Z. Gatewood, C. A. Haralson, Marshall Hibler, Ed and John A. Hill, F. Henson, Richard O. Haynes, Joe Harrison, R. H. Hammond, C. Harwell, William H. Joiner, L. L. Jones, Warren Jourdan, W. W. Johnson, James H. Johnson, Marion Jackson, James Loyd, James M. Love, W. M. Leatherwood, Charles Lattimer, George A. Lofton, J. W. Langston, J. J. King, W. R. Key, Joseph Montgomery, H. A. Mitchell, R. J. Mitchell, N. M. Mangum, Thomas Moon, Seab Ozburn, W. H. Ozburn, W. F. Peek, John Pillsbury, David Prince, J. L. Rogers, M. Rote, Z H. Smith, Alf Suttles, G. A. Strick, James Stokes, John Sanders, W. J. Tanner, Joseph B. Tanner, A. Tomlinson, James Turner, Stephen Turner, Jesse Thornton, John Wylie, H. L. Wing, M. V. Wood, Charles Wallace, M. Wittgenstine, John Warwick, H. White and David Young.

It is proper to state that Captain Harvey Thompson resigned in 1861 to to become major of the First Georgia battalion.

The Gate City Guard was the first company to leave Atlanta and the first people of the city turned out to bid them farewell.

The wives, the sweethearts, the families, the friends of the brave soldier boys were all there and many were the touching scenes which brought tears to beautiful eyes.

Miss Hanleiter, the daughter of Mr. C. R. Hanleiter, the well remembered journalist, presented the Guard with a beautiful banner. The handsome and brilliant Mrs. Westmoreland spoke a parting address full of patriotic sentiment. The banner was gracefully received by Captain Ezzard, who, after his response, took Miss Hanleiter completely by surprise in presenting her an elegant gold watch starred with diamonds—the gift of the company.

The First Georgia regiment were ordered to Pensacola, Fla., where they joined the command of General Braxton Bragg. There they spent several weeks in hard work, fortifying the place, but were not called on to do any fighting.

They longed for more active service, and were transferred to the army of western Virginia and placed in the command of General Richard Garnett.

When the Guard passed through Atlanta en route to the front many of them could hardly be recognized by their friends. Their faces had been tanned almost to blackness by the constant exposure to the sun on the coast of Florida. The fair-faced men had lost their beauty of skin, and the dark-faced men had become several shades darker. So dark were some of the latter, that, in a spirit of fun, tradition says, the boys offered one for sale at Montgomery, and found some difficulty in convincing a would-be purchaser that it was all a joke.

It was at Carrick's Ford, Virginia, that the Gate City Guard got their first experience of real war—an experience so terrible that it came very near proving fatal to the entire company.

There was a sharp engagement at that point between the federals under McClellan and the confederates under Garnett. Seven companies of the First Georgia, which were held in reserve, were cut off by the swift advance of the Indiana line, and among them were the Gate City Guard. Their wagons and baggage were captured, and they were driven into the wilderness of Laurel Hill amid labyrinthine fastnesses where human foot had never pressed the rocky wild.

This was on Friday. They had nothing but their accouterments and a little food in their haversacks, and knew absolutely nothing of the country. No guide, no chart, no compass, but on they struggled over the mountainous region until darkness called a halt, and supperless they slept without even a blanket to shelter them from the cold rain. Next day the march became more difficult. The laurel grew so thick that they were forced to hew a patch with their bowie knives. But with chilled limbs, swelling feet and hunger growing at their vitals, they pressed on. Weaker and weaker they grew, and chewed the inner bark of the birch and spruce pine to appease their hunger. Five dollars was offered for a piece of biscuit two inches square, found by one of the men in a corner of his knapsack, and refused.

Captain Jones, of the Washington Rifles had a son aged eighteen years in his company. "Father," said the boy, "please give me something to eat. I am starving!" "Take this, my dear boy," he replied, shaking a few biscuit crumbs out of his haversack. "Eat it slowly; and may God save your life!"

Strong men wept and prayed, and some of the feeblest showed hearts of oak. Frequent halts were made, and men staggered as they walked. "Close up!" cried the officer, but they could only drag themselves along.

Tuesday came—but with it came despair. Famine and fatigue was written on every face. A fierce light glistened in the eyes of the men. Cannibal thoughts began to course through their brains. They were wild from hunger, and began to glare on each other like beasts. About noon, just as they were preparing to hold a council of war to decide who should be the first victim, a stranger appeared upon the scene. They were in a hostile country, and they feared him—but he said: "I am a Virginian—a friend; have followed your track, and have come to save you."

"Go on," said the leader, "take us out of this wilderness and we will reward you—but betray us, and I will blow your brains out with my own hand at first sight of the enemy."

Down the mountain he led them into a shallow stream. Slowly they followed him, these starving men, pulling their limbs painfully after them in the chilly water. A few miles waded—they passed into a field, then out into a road—and then rang out one long, wild yell for joy.

His name was Parsons.

Pretty soon they procured a wagon load of provisions from a neighboring farm house. They nibbled a little through the night, but were unable to eat in earnest until next day. And so they filled their haversacks and made their way to Richmond.

The exposure and exhaustion brought on typhoid fever, and a large number of the men died of the dread disease.

Members of the Gate City Guard came home and were sick for weeks, and there are men in Atlanta today who were lost at Laurel Hill, and who have never entirely recovered from the effects of that horrible five days's fast in the wilderness.

Hurrah for Parsons!

PICKED UP ABOUT TOWN.

Three eminent Georgians sat on one of the long Kimball house settees yesterday—three men who would be noticeable in any crowd for their fine physique. The little group furnished an excellent demonstration of the "sound mind in a sound body" adage, for the gentlemen are giants mentally, as well as physically. And they are all from Macon. The first of these was Judge T. J. Simmons, of the supreme court of Georgia; the second, Hon. Clifford L. Anderson, attorney-general of Georgia; and the third, Judge George W. Gustin, who presides in the Macon circuit. It was a trio of which Georgia may well feel proud.

* * * * *

Hon. William Clifton, Chatham's brilliant young representative, was in the city for a few hours yesterday. He came in behalf of the naval stores and turpentine men of his county, who are anxious to have the railroad commission make a change in the rates charged upon stills and fixtures used in their business. They are now charged three times first class rates, which they think exorbitant. Mr. Clifton filed his papers, saw Major Campbell Wallace here and Judge Trammell at Marietta, and will be given a hearing by the commission at an early date.

* * * * *

Mr. Ben W. Williams, one of Birmingham's popular young men, spent yesterday in Atlanta. He came over to see what a real, live city looks like. Mr. Williams is the treasurer of O'Brien's opera house and has many friends in the theatrical profession. He will be with Mr. Joseph Jefferson in the capacity of treasurer at the beginning of the eminent comedian's spring season.

* * * * *

"One important measure that will influence the election of the next police commissioner," said a well posted man last night, "is this eight hour system for the police force. Chairman English is opposed to it even with an increased number of men. Commissioner Brotherton, though he voted for it before, would hardly do so now. Mayor Glenn is not in favor of it, and the new commissioner will not be in favor of it. In fact I don't believe there will be but one man left on the board to favor the eight-hour system. That is Mr. Walter Brown."

* * * * *

Mrs. Bloss, at the Women's Christian association home, is doing a noble work. Since the income of the home has been reduced, she has, by close economy, kept the twenty-five unfortunate inmates cared for on a very small amount of money. A school has been started under a competent teacher, and a certain number of hours every day are devoted to teaching the children. The exercises are opened with divine service, and the little ones are constantly reminded of matters of spiritual importance by table talks and fireside chats.

One of the pressing needs of the home is new bedding and more of it, as the supply on hand now is hardly adequate to the needs of the children during the cold wintry weather.

Jumbo Hunter is one of the good angels of the home, and in spite of all that the world may say, Jumbo has done God service in bringing many a package of food to the home for the benefit of the inmates.

The Big-Toed People.

From the Wide Awake.

The strangest of all the Indo-Chinese races, the ancient Gioa-Chi or Big-Toed race, is called in our geographies the Anamese. This extraordinary people are about the ugliest and worst built of all our semi-civilized Asiatic cousins. They are much shorter than the Malays, darker skinned, with lower forehead, less developed skull, a flatter nose, a larger mouth, thicker lips, blackened teeth, gums often destroyed by the use of the betel nut, prominent cheek and jaw bones, so that the face is lozenge shaped, short neck, shoulders sloping abruptly, and a seesawing sort of gait when walking. But the most curious development of all is the big toe. It is large, broad and flat; moreover, the distance between that member of the foot and the other toes is so great that the Chinese so long ago as 2357, B. C., gave them the name of Gioa-Chi, or Big-Toed race.

This curious physical formation is such that it quite marks them from all other Asiatic peoples who walk barefooted, and, strange to say, though more than forty centuries have passed since this peculiarity was first noticed by Chinese travelers, and in spite of frequent intermarriages with other races, the Anamese have transmitted, without the least perceptible modification, this formation of the feet to their descendants today, which fact, according to some ethnologists, serves to prove that the Anamese are not descended from the mingling of indigenous races, but rather that they have existed for an immense period of time as a distinct and peculiar race.

Railroad Extension.

DANVILLE, Va., January 17.—The railroad building in this part of Virginia goes on at a lively rate. Tracklaying will soon begin on this end of the Atlantic and Danville road from Danville to Norfolk, and the directors of the Roanoke and Southern road from Roanoke City to Winston, N. C., are here today to let a contract for building a section of twenty-nine miles, which will complete the line from Winston to Martinsville.

John Bright Thrown Again.

LONDON, January 17.—John Bright, who has been improving lately, has suffered another relapse.

You can buy two bottles of Salvation Oil for fifty cents, look to your interest. Try it.

Twelve Pieces of Bone.

I had catarrh for twenty-five years, and the suffering which I had endured no tongue can tell. Twelve pieces of bone came out of my nose, two of them an inch long each. My front teeth got loose, and came out while they were perfectly sound. I took one remedy after another, but found no relief. Two years ago I discarded all other treatment and began taking S. S. S. (Swift's Specific.) I improved from the start, my pains grew less and finally ceased; the bad symptoms all left me, and I have been able to do all my house work ever since, and am as well in every respect as a lady of my age (52) could expect to be. I only expect to be. I only took four bottles. S. S. S. has been a great blessing to me.

Statesville, N. C., Nov. 23, 1888. MRS. M. J. BOST.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., New York.

At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Wyly & Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

CRYSTALS

Heart of Barley. New, unrivalled Cereal Food. Ask Grocers for it. Also Diabetic Flour. For circulars and free samples, write FARWELL & RHINER, Watertown, N.Y.

tues wed thur fri

REA...

FOR SA...

On account of age and inability ... repair, the owner of a valuble brick ... sell at a very low figure, or exchang... paying property. For particulars see ... THOS. H. WILLINGHAM & ... 4 E. Alabama street.

ATLANTA CITY BREWING

BREWERS OF

THE FINEST BEE...

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewin... takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore mana... Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We be... inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared ... ply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by ... pany from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian a... fornia hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harri... and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of the Tr...

THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH.

ja13 1 yr

BOOTS! SHOES! SLIPPERS!

JOHN M. MOOR...

No. 33 Peachtree Street.

MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FOOTWEAR.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION.

TELEPHONE 177.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT

Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue to the very Marrow Bones.

Give it one trial and be convinced! It banishes all pain instantly. Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Swellings Contracted Muscles, Diseased Tendons, Bites and Poisonous Stings, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lame Back and every AILMENT that can be cured by an OUTWARD APPLICATION!!

Ailments of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Sheep.

such as Foot Rot, Screw Worm, Shoulder Rot, Hollow Horn, Grub and Hoof Disease in Cattle, Scratches in Horses and Mules, Wind Galls, Sprains, Spavins, Sygney, Ringbone, Stiff Joints, Lameness and Soreness, Diseased Hoofs, Harness and Saddle Sores & Galls, Blotches, Skin Lumps, Loss of Hair and everything curable by external application, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is Matchless. *Rub it in very thoroughly.*

Thus the "Mustang" conquers pain, Makes MAN or BEAST well again!

"RABBIT FOOT."

A perfect Cigar in every way; mild, fragra... and delightful. If you have never smoked o... do it today.

"THREE KINGS."

This brand of Cigars is made by the manu... turer that makes "Rabbit Foot." They are ... best Cigar on the market.

THE TRADE.

In general handle these two brands. Retai... find them to be fast sellers. Call for them at a... Tobacco store.

THE PRICE.

Of these famous Cigars is FIVE CENTS. T... are the equal, however, of the most ten ce... Cigars.

HARRALSON BROS. & CO.

Of Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala., are s... agents for these Cigars. If you do not keep t... send order at once.

pto s28 1y sun tu fri

...TABLE.
...TABLE
...l and departure of all ...city—Central Time.

...N., VA. & GA. R'Y.

	DEPART.
...nnah, Jack...	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Nashville, and Memphis ... 2 00 am
...1 59 am ...York, ...nville ...2 18 pm	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Hot Springs and Asheville ... 12 25 noon
...nnati ...32 pm ...nnah, ...Jack... ...9 pm	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 12 42 am
...oon ...50 pm	*No. 27, for Macon ... 7 15 am
	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville ... 2 33 pm

...ROAD OF GEORGIA.

...from ...Sa... ...con.	*No. 2, for Macon, Savannah, Eufaula and Albany ... 6 50 am
...40 am ...lation	*No. 14, for Macon, ... 9 10 am
...25 am ...unday ...from	*No. 12, for Macon and Columbus, Albany and Eufaula ... 2 15 pm
...7 35 am ...Macon, ...1 10 pm	*No. 18, special Sunday accommodation for Griffin ... 3 00 pm
...odation ...40 pm ...xpress ...and ...40 pm	*No. 4, fast express for Savannah, Albany, Waycross and Brunswick ... 7 15 pm
...5, Al... ...ob, ...9 pm	No. 20, accommodation for Hapeville ... 12 01 pm

...ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

...am	To Cha'tan'oga*. 7 50 am
...am	To Marietta. ... 11 45 am
...am	To Chat'ano'ga*. 1 35 pm
...pm	To Rome ... 3 45 pm
...pm	To Marietta ... 4 40 pm
...pm	To Chat'ano'ga*. 5 55 pm
...pm	To Chat'ano.ga*. 11 15 pm

...EST POINT RAILROAD.

...am	To Selma ... 1 20 pm
...am	To West Point ... 4 10 pm
...pm	To Montg'm'ry ... 11 30 pm

...A RAILROAD.

...am	To Augusta* ... 8 00 am
...am	To Decatur ... 8 55 am
...am	To Clarkston ... 12 10 pm
...pm	To Augusta* ... 2 45 pm
...pm	To Covington ... 6 20 pm
...pm	To Augusta* ... 11 15 pm
...pm	To Decatur ... 3 45 pm

...ONT AIR-LINE.
...and Danville Railroad,)

...00 am	To Washington.* 7 10 am
...00 am	To Athens ... 4 30 pm
...40 pm	To Washington*. 6 15 pm

...A PACIFIC RAILROAD.

...40 am	To Birm'gham* ... 1 05 pm
...40 am	To Tallapoosa ... 5 00 pm
...2 pm	To Starkville* ... 11 00 pm

...AINS—Daily except Sunday.

...pm	Lv Clarkston ... 1 25 pm
...pm	Lv Decatur ... 1 48 pm
...pm	Ar Atlanta ... 2 20 pm

...D FLORIDA RAILROAD.

...50 pm	To Fort Valley 3 45 pm and 8 45 am

...y only. All other trains daily ex...ntral time.

...ERS AND BROKERS.

...H. Patterson,
...ND STOCK BROKER,
...outh Pryor Street.

...of investments on hand. An ample ...ey in hand for first-class mortgage ...able rates. Orders for the purchase ...rities on the New York Stock Ex... cash or on margin, taken. Invest...s bought and sold.

...CLEWS & CO.,
...S, 13 & 15 BROAD ST., N. Y.
—MEMBERS OF THE—
...K STOCK EXCHANGE.
...K PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
...K COTTON EXCHANGE.
...K COFFEE EXCHANGE.
...BOARD OF TRADE.
...s made at any of the above Exchanges ...margin for customers when desired. ...wed on deposit accounts.

...E MAGIC CITY,
...TALLAPOOSA, GA.

...formation address, JAMES COSGROVE, ...state Agent, Bond and Stocks Broker, ...poosa, Ga. sat sun wed 1 m fin col

...olleson Commission Co.
BROKERS IN
...OCKS AND BONDS

...G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER
...NES AND FULLER
...OCKS, BONDS AND LOANS,
...West Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

...ATE CITY NATIONAL BANK
Of Atlanta, Ga.
...TED STATES DEPOSITORY.—
...tal and Undivided Profits,
$375,000.
...ificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.
...per cent per annum if left four
...r per cent per annum if left six months.
...per cent per annum if left twelve ...s.

...S. H. PHELAN & CO.,
...ers and Commission Merchants,
14 E. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

...CIAL ATTENTION TO THE EXECUTION OF ...ders for the purchase and sale of contracts for delivery in cotton, grain and provisions, coffee ...oleum and stocks. ...direct and private wires, our facilities for ...tion of orders are unequalled. ...arket report forwarded free on application.

...PITAL CITY BANK
...F ATLANTA, GA.,
...ITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS.
...and Undivided Profits, $440,000.
...ERAL BANKING BUSINESS
—)TRANSACTED(—

...s made direct on all points in the United ...d remitted for promptly. Particular atten... to the business of correspondents. The ...of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers ...tfully solicited. Special feature made of ...ngs' Department. Interest paid on time ...oct 15 tf

...NDS FOR SALE.
...tral Railroad 6 per cent debentures.
...tral Railroad 7 per cent bonds.
...rietta and North Georgia 6 per cent 1st ...ge due 1911.
...gusta and Knoxville 7 per cent 1st mort...
...P. and L. Railroad 1st 7 per cent due 1906.
...a. Pa. Railroad 6 per cent 1st mortgage due ...
...Southern and Fla. Railroad 6 per cent ...due 1927.

STOCKS FOR SALE.
...Loan and Building Association stock.
...West Point stock.
...tlanta Land Company stock.
...Park stock.
...Compress Company stock.
...Cotton Mills stock.
...Insurance Company stock.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, January 17, 1889.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid	Asked	R. R. BONDS.	Bid	Asked
New Ga., 4½	Bid	Asked	Ga. 6s, 1910	112	—
30 year	109½	110½	Ga. 6s, 1922	114	—
Ga. 6s, 1889	101	102½	Cent. 7s, 1893	107	—
Ga. 7s, gold	105	106½	C., C. & A. 1st	104	—
Ga. 7s, 1896	111	—	A. & C. 1st	117	119
S. C. Brown	105	—	A. & C. inc	101	—
Savannah 5s	102½	—	W. of A. 1st	—	—
Atl'ta 8s, 1902	125	—	do. 2d	105	107
Atl'ta 8s, 1892	106	—	Ga. Pac. 1st	108	111
Atl'ta 7s, 1904	120	—	Ga. Pac. 2d	45	50
Atl'ta 7s, 1899	113	115	Am'cus, Prest. & L'mkn 1st 7s	104	107
Atl'ta 6s, L. D.	111	113	M. & N. G. 1st	100	—
Atl'ta 6s, S. D.	100	102	Ga. Mid. & Gif 1st 6s, 1926	92	94
Atlanta 5s	103	—	RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Atlanta 4½s	100	—	Georgia	195	200
Augusta 7s	110	112	At. & Char	80	—
Macon 6s	110	114	Southwest'n	127½	130
Columbus 5s	100	—	S. Carolina	5	15
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.			Central	127	130
Atlanta Nat'l	300	—	Central deb	99	101
Merch'ts B'k	150	—	Aug. & Sav	127	129
B'k State Ga	150	—	A. & W. Pt	108	110
Gate City Nat	142	—	do. deb	102	103½
Capital City	97	100	C., C. & A.	20	20
RAILROAD BONDS.					
Ga. 6s, 1897	107	—			

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, January 17.—The stock market was less active today, with a feverish tone, although rather heavy in the forenoon and stronger later in the day. London was not so much of a factor in this market today, the disposition on the other side being to await action by local operators, as there is considerable disappointment over the failure of the market to respond more freely to the developments of the past week. Chicago was a seller to a moderate extent, especially of Cotton Oil, and the news from that center was of a mixed character. St. Paul was sold rather freely but there was a demand for all the stock put out, and while there was some disappointment that earnings for the second week in January did not make a better showing, the covering of shorts was in order and very little impression was made on that stock either way. Coal stocks were a great feature and considerable pressure was brought upon Reading and Lackawanna, and the last named stock was quite weak in the forenoon, but later recovered handsomely and is one of the few showing a material gain for the day. Delaware and Hudson was unusually active and strong and moved up rapidly on the report that there would be an increase in the rate of the dividend or an extra dividend at the next meeting. Outside of the three stocks mentioned Reading, Lackawanna and St. Paul in the regular list and Cotton Oil in the unlisted department, there was very little interest in transactions, and fluctuations were small and unimportant, except in Chicago Gas Trust, which recovered some of its loss of the past few days. Final changes are almost all in the direction of higher figures, and Delaware and Hudson bid up 2 per cent, Chicago Gas Trust 1½ and Lackawanna 1. Sales 210,000 shares.

Exchange dull and firm at 486@489. Money easy at 2@2½. Subtreasury balances: Coin $152,554,000; currency, $15,166,000. Governments dull and steady; 4s 127½; 4½s 108¾. State bonds dull and steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103	N. O. Pac. 1st	91
do. Class B 5s	110	N. Y. Central	108⅝
Ga. 7s mortgage	105	Norfolk & W'n pre	52
N. C. 6s	123½	Northern Pacific	26¼
do. 4s	91	do. preferred	60⅛
S. C. con. Brown	104½	Pacific Mail	35⅞
Tenn. settlement 3s	71	Reading	48⅞
Virginia 6s	48	Rich. & Alleghany	18⅛
Virginia consols	32	Richmond & Dan	—
Chesap'k & Ohio	—	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l	24¼
Chicago & N. W	108	Rock Island	99¼
do. preferred	142½	St. Paul	65⅛
Del. & Lack	140½	do. preferred	105½
Erie	28¾	Texas Pacific	22¼
East Tenn., new	9	Tenn. Coal & Iron	35⅞
Lake Shore	102⅛	Union Pacific	64⅝
L. & N	57½	N. J. Central	98¼
Memphis & Char	50	Missouri Pacific	74
Mobile & Ohio	8¼	Western Union	84⅛
N. & C	83	Cotton oil trust cert	50⅛

*Bid. †Ex-dividend. ‡Offered. §Ex-rights.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 17, 1889.

Consolidated net receipts today 22,749 bales; exports to Great Britain 19,462; to France ——; to continent 11,305; stock 889,327.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
January	9.61@ 9.65	9.64@ 9.66
February	9.70@....	9.70@ 9.71
March	9.82@....	9.83@....
April	9.94@....	9.94@ 9.95
May	10.04@....	10.04@10.05
June	10.14@....	10.14@....
July	10.21@....	10.22@....
August	10.29@....	10.28@10.29
September	9.90@10.00	9.91@ 9.93

Closed quiet and steady; sales 61,200 bales.
Local—Market steady; middling 9⅛c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments for today:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	86
Air-line Railroad	87
Georgia Railroad	16
Central Railroad	1
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	—
East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad	—
Georgia Pacific Railroad	—
A. and F	—
Total	102
Receipts previously	63,669
Total	63,809
Stock September 1	459
Grand total	64,268

SHIPMENTS.

Shipped today	340
Shipped previously	36,422
Taken by local spinners	2,921
Total	39,683
Stock on hand	24,585

The following is our comparative statement:

Receipts today	140
Same time last year	110
Showing an increase of	30
Receipts for the week	1,801
Same week last year	993
Showing an increase of	178
Receipts since September 1	63,809
Same time last year	96,242
Showing a decrease of	32,433

NEW YORK, January 17.—[Special.]—Henry Clews & Co.'s circular on the cotton market says: The first sales in Liverpool were at a partial decline of one point, but the close was from two to three points higher, with sales of 15,000 bales of spot cotton at unchanged prices. The firmness in Liverpool is due to the strong condition of Manchester, where there is a good demand for goods, and spinners are in want of actual cotton. Liverpool and Manchester were doubtless influenced by the reduced estimates of crop sent over by Neill Bros. Their former minimum estimate was 7,200,000 bales. Now the maximum estimate is 7,200,000. We expressed an opinion some time since that the estimate from these parties would be reduced in time. Our market opened from 3 to 4 points up in sympathy, with such an unexpected tone in Liverpool. The market was well sustained, but as the receipts were larger than looked for, some of the purchases of the morning were sold out, causing a decline to about opening prices, at which there was good buying. The market closes quiet and steady. Southern markets are generally firm, New Orleans 1-16c up, and Charleston ⅛c. Our Liverpool correspondent cables as follows: "We have had quite a stir over the unexpected smaller interior movement in America. Spinners are badly supplied and I have their books full of orders, some as far as June. Continued small crop movement would bring out considerable buying." JOHN S. ERNEST.

NEW YORK, January 17—Hubbard, Price & Co., in their cotton circular to-day, say: The market has been one of surprises to both bulls and bears. To bears the surprise came in Liverpool, which, despite the weakness of this market yesterday opened strong at 2 to 3 points over last night's figures, and closed firm with improvement well maintained. To bulls because this market failed to respond to strength of Liverpool in any marked degree, and although prices were at one time put up to $9.85 for March, the close was almost weak and but 2 to 3 points above last evening. Here the failure of the market to respond to encouragement given by Liverpool has been due to two causes—first narrowness and apathy of speculation, and second increased movement at ports and prospect that receipts at interior towns for the week will be nearly 50,000 bales, as against 19,000 last year. The increase, however, is mainly at three large towns of Memphis, St. Louis and Augusta, and is attributed by our correspondent there to high water in rivers and ...these days' summit of marketing of large ...it is not generally practi... cable to move until March or April, when spring freshets make smaller streams navigable.

Glenny & Violett's Circular.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—[Special.]—An advance of one thirty-second in Liverpool on futures closing firm and spots sales of fifteen thousand bales was caused by rumors that Neill had reduced his crop estimate to seven million two hundred thousand maximum instead of minimum, as he originally made it November last, and confirmed it so late as first of January. Better business in Manchester also had considerable to do with the improvement. In fact, we regard a seven million American crop as too small, according to Ellison, the English cotton authority, who estimates European consumption one hundred and forty-eight thousand bales per week. Therefore, whatever the crop may be below seven million adds that much to the merit of cotton. Receipts at the ports today are twenty-two thousand against eleven thousand last year. Spot markets everywhere are firm and some of them advanced today. New Orleans and New York closes steady, at five to six and four to five points respectively, higher than yesterday. Spots here firm with large sales—eleven thousand and four hundred bales, and one-sixteenth higher on low middling, and above, but a quarter higher on grades below. GLENNY & VIOLET.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—12:15 p m—Cotton steady with demand fair; middling uplands 5¼; middling Orleans 5⅝; sales 12,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 21,000; American 19,500; uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 30-64, 5 31-64; January and February delivery 5 30-64, 5 31-64; February and March delivery 5 29-64; March and April delivery 5 28-64, 5 26-64; April and May delivery 5 29-64, 5 30-64; May and June delivery 5 30-64, 5 31-64; June and July delivery 5 32-64; July and August delivery 5 32-64; August and September delivery 5 32-64; futures opened strong.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 15,000 bales: uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 32-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 31-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 30-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 30-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 31-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 32-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 33-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 34-64, values; August and September delivery 5 33-64, sellers; futures firm at an advance.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause January delivery 5 33-64, sellers; January and February delivery 5 32-64, values; February and March delivery 5 31-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 31-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 32-64 sellers; May and June delivery 5 33-64, sellers; June and July delivery 5 34-64, sellers; July and August delivery 5 35-64, sellers; August and September delivery 5 33-64, buyers; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, January 17—Cotton steady; sales 377 bales; middling uplands 9 15-16; middling Orleans 10 3-16; net receipts none; gross 2,630; stock 206,712.

GALVESTON, January 17—Cotton steady; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 1,859 bales; gross 1,859; sales 3,017; stock 65,949; exports coastwise 4,021.

NORFOLK, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9⅞; net receipts 2,582 bales; gross 2,682; stock 39,428; sales 1,325; exports coastwise 510.

BALTIMORE, January 17—Cotton dull, nominal middling 9¾; net receipts 1,300 bales; gross 1,556; sales none; to spinners —; stock 20,915; exports to Great Britain 1,348; coastwise 450.

BOSTON, January 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10@10⅛; net receipts 1,070 bales; gross 2,394; sales none stock none.

WILMINGTON, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 415 bales; gross 415; sales none; stock 10,180.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 10⅛; net receipts 316 bales; gross 464; sales none; stock 20,456.

SAVANNAH, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9 3-16; net receipts 3,778 bales; gross 3,778; sales 1,400; stock 89,026; exports coastwise 10,249.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9 9-16; net receipts 7258 bales; gross 8,256; sales 5,000; stock 363,170; exports to Great Britain 6,551; coastwise 2,676.

MOBILE, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9 7-16; net receipts 998 bales; gross 998; sales 1,200; stock 42,551; exports coastwise 1,293.

MEMPHIS, January 17—Cotton firm: middling 9 9-16; net receipts 1,929 bales; shipments 3,502; sales 2,400; stock 142,662.

AUGUSTA, January 17—Cotton firm; middling 9½; net receipts 775 bales; shipments 1,225; sales none stock 23,229.

CHARLESTON January 17—Cotton steady; middling 9¾; net receipts 1,048 bales; gross 1,048; sales 500; stock 35,427; exports to continent 6,491.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, January 17—Wheat was strong today, the opening was about the same as yesterday's closing figures, but steadily advanced 1⅛c receded ⅝c again advanced ⅞c and closed firm and about 1c higher.

Corn was dull but firm and closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday.

Oat were moderately active and closed higher.

Pork opened heavy and advanced 5@7½c but closed at the opening price.

Lard was steady and higher, but closed quiet.

Short ribs were quiet and unchanged.

The following was the range in the leading futures of Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing
WHEAT—			
January	96¼		96½
May	100⅝	101¼	101
CORN—			
January	33¾	34⅛	34¾
May	35⅝	—	37
OATS—			
February	24⅞	25⅞	25⅞
May	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝
PORK—			
March	12 92½	—	12 92½
May	13 20	13 20	13 15
LARD—			
January	6 97½	7 05	7 05
May	7 22½	7 22½	7 20
SHORT RIBS—			
January	6 72½	6 72½	6 65
May	6 87½	—	6 85

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, January 17—The petroleum market opened steady at 85c, but after the first sales the market became weak and declined to 84c. A reaction then set in and the market closed firm at 84¼c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 17, 1889.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, January 17—Flour, southern dull; common to fair extra $2.75@$3.65; good to choice $3.75@$6.25. Wheat spot dull; No. 2 red 96½@97¼ in elevator; options firm ¾@⅞c higher; No. 2 red January 96¼; February 97⅛; May $1.02. Corn spot strong; No. 2 44¼@44½ in elevator; mixed 42½@44. Oats spot strong; options ⅛@¼c higher; January 32¼; May 32⅞; No. 2 spot 31⅞@32½; mixed western 30@32. Hops firm; state 17@22.

ATLANTA, January 17—Flour, Best patent $6.25@$6.50; best fancy $5.75@$6.00; extra fancy $5.25@$5.50 family $4.75@$5.00. Wheat—No. 2 red $1.12; Georgia red $1.00. Bran—Large sacks 95; small $1.00. Corn Meal, Plain 60c; bolted 62c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits $3.50. Corn—Choice white 58c; No. 2 white Tennessee 57c; No. 2 mixed 55c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 40c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; small bales $1.05; No. 1 large bales $1.00; small bales $1.10; clover 90c; wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock —.

BALTIMORE, January 17—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and western superfine 2.75@$3.35; extra $3.50@$4.50; family $4.75@$5.50; city mills superfine $3.00@$3.50; Rio brands extra $5.35@$5.50. Wheat, southern scarce and firm; Fultz $1.05@$1.07; longberry $1.00@$1.07; No. 2 southern $1.00@$1.01; western steady; No. 2 winter red spot 91¼@92¾. Corn southern quiet and firm; white 40@45; yellow 40@43; western steady.

ST. LOUIS, January 17—Flour quiet and steady; XX family $3.90@$4.00; patents $5.75@$5.95. Wheat higher; No. 2 red cash 93½@94; May 97⅞. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed cash 29⅞@30; May 32⅝. Oats firm; No. 2 cash 25; May 27¾ bid.

CHICAGO, January 17—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet, unchanged; patents $6.75@$7.00; winter $5.50@$5.75 No. 2 spring wheat 96@96⅛; No. 3 do. 80@87; No. 2 red 96@96½. No. 2 corn 33⅝. No. 2 oats 24⅞.

CINCINNATI, January 17—Flour dull: family $4.25@$4.40; fancy $4.65@$4.80. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1.01. Corn active; No. 2 mixed 35½. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 28@28½.

LOUISVILLE, January 17—Grain weak and lower. Wheat, No. 2 red 98; new No. 2 longberry $1.00. Corn No 2 mixed 35; do. white 36½. Oats, new No. 2 28.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, January 17—Coffee, choice 20¼; prime 20c; good 19½; fair 19; low grade 17. Sugar—Cut loaf 9c, powdered 9c; standard granulated 8c; standard A 7¾c; extra C 7c; yellow extra C 6½c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@55c; prime 33@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@60c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 75c; Cloves 35c. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 10c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $15.00; ½ bbls $6.75; kits 80c. Soap $2.00@$5.00 ₩ 100 cakes. Candles—Full weight 11c. Matches—Round wood ₩ gross $1.15; ₩ 200 $2.50; ₩ 3.50; ₩ 400 $4.60. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. Salt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 12½c; factory 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17—Coffee dull, shade lower; Rio cargoes common to prime 15⅛@18⅝. Sugar steady; Louisiana open kettle choice 4¾; strictly prime 4 11-16@4¾; prime 4½; fully fair 4½; good common 4⅛@4 3-16; centrifugals plantation granulated 7; choice white 6¾; gray white 6⅛@6¼; off white 6⅞; choice yellow clarified 6⅛@6 3-16; prime do. 6; off do. 5¾. Molasses quiet and steady; Louisiana open kettle fancy 43; choice 40@41; strictly prime 36@37; good prime 30@32; prime 27@29; common 25; good fair 25@26; fair 22@24; common to good common 20@22; centrifugals prime 24@25; prime to good prime 20@21; fair to good fair 17; inferior to good common 11@13. Louisiana syrup 25@31. Rice in fair demand; Louisiana ordinary to good prime 3¾@5.

NEW YORK, January 17—Coffee, options closed steady and higher but dull; January 15.40; February 15.30@15.35; May 15.20@15.35; spot Rio, fair cargoes 17¼. Sugar raw nominal; centrifugal 96-test 5⅛; fair to good refining 4 13-16; refined dull; C 6; extra C 6⅛@6 3-16; white extra C 6 7-16; yellow C 5¾@6; off A 6⅛@6¼; mould A 7¼; standard A 6¾; confectioners A 6¾; cut loaf 8; crushed 8; powdered 7¼; granulated 7⅛; cubes 7¼. Molasses, foreign nominal; 50-test New Orleans dull; open kettle prime to fancy 40@49. Rice firm; domestic 4¾@6⅝; foreign 4¾@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, January 17—Provisions dull. Pork $13.25. Lard, prime steam 6.80. Dry salt meats, small lots loose, shoulders 6.00; long clear 6.75; clear ribs 6.75; short clear 6.95. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.75; long clear 7.70@7.87½; clear ribs 7.70@7.87½; short clear 7.95@8.00; hams 10¼@12.

LOUISVILLE, January 17—Provisions quiet; Bacon, clear ribsides 7.37½; clear sides 8.37½; shoulders 7.25. Bulk meats, clear ribsides 7.57½; clear sides 7.12½; shoulders 6¼. Mess pork $14.50. Hams sugar-cured 12. Lard, choice steam 8.

NEW YORK, January 17—Pork dull: old mess $13.75@$14.00; new $14.00@14.25. Middles quiet; short clear 7.12½. Lard steady; western steam spot 7.50@7.55; city steam 7.05; options, January 7.45; May 7.59; refined quiet.

CHICAGO, January 16—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $12.90. Lard 7.00. Short ribs, loose 6.70. Dry salted shoulders boxed 6.25@6.37½; short clear sides boxed 7.00@7.12½.

CINCINNATI, January 17—Pork quiet at $13.30 Lard neglected at 7.00. Bulk meats quiet; short ribs 6.87½@7.00. Bacon quiet; short ribs —; short clear 8.37½.

ATLANTA, January 17—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 7¾c. Sugar-cured hams 11½@12½. Lard, Pure leaf, tierces 10; refined 8½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, January 17—Turpentine dull at 48½; rosin steady; strained 82½; good strained 85; tar firm at $1.30; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.35; yellow dip $2.50; virgin $2.50.

NEW YORK, January 17—Rosin steady; common to good strained $1.05@$1.10; turpentine steady at 46½@46¾.

CHARLESTON, January 17—Turpentine dull at 44; rosin steady; good strained 82½.

SAVANNAH, January 17—Turpentine steady at 43 bid; rosin steady at 85@87½.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, January 17—Market steady. Horses shoes $4.25@$4.50; mule shoes $5.25@$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironbound hames $3.50. Trace-chains 32@70c. Ames' shovels $9.00. Spades $10.00. Well-buckets $3.50@$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2¾c rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, $2.50; steel $2.60. Glidden barbed; wire, galvanized, ₩ lb 5@5½c. Powder, rifle $5.00 blasting $2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot $1.60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, January 17—Apples $2.50@$3.00 per bbl. Lemons—$4.00. Oranges—$2.50@$3.00. Cocoanuts—4½c. Pineapples—$1.50 ₩ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@$2.00; grapes 7@8c ₩ pound Figs—13@18c. Raisins—New London $3.50 ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90c. Currants—7½@8c. Leghorn citron—27c. Almonds—19c. Pecans—10@14c. Brazil—8@9c. Filberts—12½c. Walnuts—15c. Dried Fruit—Sundried apples 4@6c, sundried peaches 8½@10c; sundried peaches peeled 11c. Malaga grapes, 50 lb barrel $5.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, January 17—Eggs—18c. Butter Choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 12½@15c. Poultry—Hens 25@30c; young chickens large 13@20c. Irish Potatoes—$2.25@2.50. Sweet Potatoes—50@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 8@10c. Onions—$2.50@$3.00. Cabbage—1¾@2c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, January 17—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@$200; drivers $125@$140; fine $250@$300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@$150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@$20...

CINCINNATI, January 17—Hogs firm; common and light $4.00@$5.15; packing and butchers $4.85@$5.00.

Whisky.

CINCINNATI, January 17—Whisky active and firm at $1.03.

ST. LOUIS, January 17—Whisky steady at $1.03.

CHICAGO, January 17—Whisky $1.03.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, January 17—Ties—New arrow $1.30; bagging—2 lb jute 13¼; 1¾ lb 13; 1½ lb 12½.

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Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect January 13, 1889.

SOUTH BOUND.
BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK. SOUTH BOUND.

		DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	7 15 a m	12 42 a m	2 33 p m
Arrive Macon	11 15 p m	3 52 a m	5 50 p m
Leave Macon	1 20 p m	3 55 a m	6 00 p m
Arrive Jesup	10 00 p m	8 45 a m	11 30 p m
Arrive Brunswick		10 40 a m	1 30 a m
Arrive Waycross		10 03 a m	2 00 a m
Arrive Jacksonville		12 50 noon	7 10 a m

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Jacksonville	7 20 a m	1 00 p m	8 15 p m
Leave Jessup		5 10 p m	2 35 a m
Leave Brunswick		12 30 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Macon	3 45 p m	8 20 a m	10 25 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 00 p m	11 59 a m	1.50 a m

ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.

Leave Atlanta		12 25 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Chattanooga		6 25 p m	7 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga		7 00 p m	8 35 a m
Arrive Memphis		6 10 a m	8 20 p m

ATLANTA TO THE EAST.

Leave Atlanta		12 25 p m	2 00 a m
Arrive Chattanooga		6 25 p m	7 40 a m
Leave Chattanooga		9 45 p m	10 30 a m
Arrive Cleveland		11 05 p m	12 05 no'n
Arrive Knoxville		1 50 a m	3 05 p m
Arrive Morristown		3 24 a m	4 37 p m
Leave Knoxville		7 05 a m	7 05 a m
Leave Morristown		8 35 a m	8 35 a m
Arrive Hot Springs		11 00 a m	11 00 a m
Arrive Asheville		12 16 n'n	12 16 noon
Arrive Bristol		6 20 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Roanoke		12 30 n'n	2 25 a m
Arrive Lynchburg		2 25 p m	4 10 a m
Arrive Charlottesv'e		5 00 p m	6 35 a m
Arrive Washington		9 40 p m	11 13 a m
Arrive Baltimore		11 25 p m	12 46 n'n
Arrive Philadelphia		3 00 a m	3 10 p m
Arrive New York		6 20 a m	5 50 p m
Leave Roanoke		12 45 n'n	2 30 a m
Arrive Luray		6 30 p m	7 40 a m
Arrive Hagerstown		9 55 p m	11 40 a m
Arrive Harrisburg		12 20 n'gt	3 00 p m
Arrive Philadelphia		4 25 a m	6 50 p m
Arrive New York		7 10 a m	9 35 p m
Leave Lynchburg		2 44 p m	7 00 a m
Arrive Burkeville		5 17 p m	9 24 a m
Arrive Petersburg		7 00 p m	11 14 a m
Arrive Norfolk		9 55 p m	2 25 p m

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Cochran		9 10 p m	6 50 a m
Arrive Hawkinsville		9 55 p m	7 35 a m
Leave Hawkinsville		6 35 p m	4 25 a m
Arrive Cochran		7 20 p m	5 10 a m

Trains on Alabama division going south leave Rome at 11:45 a. m. and 9:45 p. m. Trains for Clinton and Jellico leave Knoxville at 8:30 a. m. and 9:00 p. m.; also at 6:30 p. m. for Clinton.

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Trains leaving Chattanooga 10:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Washington via Lynchburg.

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On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked †, which are run daily, except Sunday. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

Leave Atlanta	6 50 am	7 15 pm	2 15pm	†10am	†6 15pm	*3 00pm	†12 01pm
Arrive Hapeville		7 38 pm	2 40pm	†35am	†6 50pm	*3 31pm	†12 30pm
Arrive Griffin	8 14 am	8 48 pm	4 01pm	†1 43am	†8 15pm	*5 00pm	
Arrive Macon	10 05 am	10 50 pm	6 15pm	100pm			
Arrive Columbus, via Griffin	2 05 pm		7 05pm				
Arrive Eufaula via Macon	3 22 pm		4 22am				
Arrive Albany	2 50 pm	3 50 am	10 45pm				
Arrive Savannah	6 00 pm	6 15am					
Arrive Thomasville via Albany	6 45pm	6 45 pm	8 00 am				
Arrive Waycross via Albany		9 15 am	5 00 am				
Arrive Brunswick via Albany	12 50 pm						
Arrive Jacksonville via Savannah	7 00 am	11 40 am					
Arrive Jacksonville via Albany	8 10 pm	11 40 am	7 10 am				
Arrive Gainesville via Albany		4 10 pm					

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Leave Savannah	7 10 am	8 20 pm					
Leave Eufaula	1 15am	10 00pm		11 00 am			
Leave Albany	1 05 am	1 05am	5 00 am	2 55 pm			
Leave Columbus, via Griffin	1 05pm			4.00 pm			
Leave Macon	2 00pm	3 30 am	9 15am	6 20pm			
Leave Griffin	4 01pm	5 84am	11 30am	8 23 pm	* 7 45 am	† 5 15 am	
Leave Hapeville		6 35 am	12 43 pm	9 35 pm	* 9 05 am	† 6 41 am	† 1 10 pm
Arrive Atlanta	5 40 pm	7 00am	1 10 pm	10 00 pm	* 9 35 am	† 7 25 am	† 1 40 pm

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NEW YORK TO SAVANNAH.
Pier 35, North River 3 p. m.

Tallahassee	Tuesday, January 1, 12.00 m
City of Augusta	Thursday, January 3
Chattahoochee	Saturday, January 5
Nacoochee	Tuesday, January 8
City of Savannah	Thursday, January 10
Tallahassee	Saturday, January 12
City of Augusta	Tuesday, January 15
Chattahoochee	Thursday, January 17
Nacoochee	Saturday, January 19
City of Savannah	Tuesday, January 22
Tallahassee	Thursday, January 24
City of Augusta	Saturday, January 26
Chattahoochee	Tuesday, January 29
Nacoochee	Thursday, January 31

SAVANNAH TO NEW YORK.
(Central or 90° Meridian Time.)

Nacoochee	Wednesday Jan. 2, 6.00 p m
City of Savannah	Friday, Jan. 4, 7.30 a m
Tallahassee	Monday, Jan. 7, 10 a m
City of Augusta	Wednesday, Jan. 9, 12 00 m
Chattahoochee	Friday, Jan. 11, 1 30 pm
Nacoochee	Monday, Jan. 14, 4 pm
City of Savannah	Wednesday Jan. 16, 5 pm
Tallahassee	Friday, Jan. 18, 6 30 pm
City of Augusta	Monday, Jan. 21, 8 30 am
Chattahoochee	Wednesday, Jan. 23, 10 00 am
Nacoochee	Friday, Jan. 25, 12 00 m
City of Savannah	Monday, Jan. 28, 3 30 pm
Tallahassee	Wednesday, Jan. 30, 5 00 pm

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf—3 p. m.

Gate City	Thursday, January 3
City of Macon	Thursday, January 10
Gate City	Thursday, January 17
City of Macon	Thursday, January 24
Gate City	Thursday, January 31

SAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

City of Macon	Thursday Jan. 3, 7 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday, Jan. 10, 1 00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday, Jan. 17, 6 00 pm
Gate City	Thursday, Jan. 24, 11 00 pm
City of Macon	Thursday, Jan. 31, 6 00 pm

PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)
Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m.

Dessoug	Saturday, January 5
Juniata	Saturday, January 12
Dessoug	Saturday, January 19
Juniata	Saturday, January 26

SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA.
(These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

Juniata	Saturday, Jan. 5, 8 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday, Jan. 12, 2 30 pm
Juniata	Saturday, Jan. 19, 7 30 am
Dessoug	Saturday, Jan. 26, 1 30 pm

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we offer a first-class freight line from and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

For further information rates, etc., apply to
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agent, 317 Broadway, New York.
R. L. WALKER, Agent, Pier 35, N. R., New York.
C. G. ANDERSON, Agent O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Frt. Agt., E. T. CHARLTON, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Savannah, Ga.
RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah Pier, Boston.
W. L. JAMES, Agent, 13 South Third St., Philadelphia.
G. M. SORREL, General Manager O. S. S. Co., Savannah, Ga.
D. W. APPLER, General Agent, S. B. WEBB, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.

A FATAL FLAW...

THE INDICTMENT IN TH... GLENN M'CORD IS QU...

The Secretary of the Grand Jury ... Instead of "John" R. Merchant, ... Results in the Indictment Ag... Being Quashed—An Extra Session... Jury Called to Find Another In... the Trial Set For Next Thursday.

Yesterday the case of Glen... charged with perjury in the Edd... was called by Solicitor Hill in su... Judge Richard H. Clark presiding...

The indictment was quashed.

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Only eighteen grand jurors were ... the bill, and one appeared as Ja... chant.

There was no such name on the ... jurors for the county. There was ... Merchant, but it did not appear fr... utes that he had been empanelled ... the grand jurors. It was an error ... tary of the grand jury, in tran... names of the grand jurors; but ... record to correct it by. The bill ... every other respect.

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AN EXTRA SESSION CAL...

To remedy the difficulties disclo... eral Gartrell's action there was ... and that was to call an extra se... jury to find another bill in prope... this was done at once.

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Since the incarceration of McC... measures have been taken to get ... tom of this remarkable case. He... witness, has been carried before ... jury, but just what was developed ... dence has never been discovered.

It is evident that the authoriti... ducting a close search for all evid... able that may have any bearing o...

A bailiff was sent to Birmin... Bruice, who was found to be insa... evidence, good, bad or indifferent... be obtained.

The trial of McCord is set for n... day at 10 o'clock, the very earli... which it can be tried.

Meanwhile, from all that can be ... grand jury is in possession of some ... evidence concerning the persons ... neered the securing of the eviden... defense in this case.

And more than this, it is a pre... sured fact that the man w... naed Albritton, has been found, ... due time some startling revelati... given to the public.

Other Court Cases.

Oscar Conner, convicted of rece... goods, was given twelve months o... works yesterday.

Theo. Simon, who robbed the s... J. A. Manning, was given ten y... penitentiary.

The defendants in a great man... tant cases of misdemeanor ente... guilty, and will be sentenced at a...

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Yesterday, C. A. Harrison file... $5,000 damages against the city ... He charges that he fell in a hole ... street on September 4th, 1888, an... crushed his left ankle and foot.

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Benjamin Johnson asks for a div... his wife, Adaline Johnson, on the gr... cruel treatment, drunken habits and dese... Johnson's story is a pathetic one. H... forth that he and Adaline Pruitt were m... in Chambers county, Ala., September...

Since then they have lived togethe... children have been borne them. Jo... to Atlanta and set up a little store ... sity street, and his wife took to ... Finally she abandoned him on J... 1888, and since then has not lived w...

MORE MAGISTRATES.

Judge Calhoun was busy making ... istrates yesterday.

First was Judge J. L. Mattieson, ... head, was found suitable timber fo... honors, and was sworn in according...

Judge Robert F. Thompson next ... himself and promised, under solem... dispense justice to the litigants of ...

Last came Judge Pat H. Owens ... ripe for judicial honors and posse... the qualifications, including dignity ... bearing, and he was clothed with a... ers of a justice of the peace for nort...

William A. Cook was appointed g... Marie Cook.

William F. Maury was made ... administrator on the estate of ... Smith.

GENERAL NOTES.

On Monday, Solicitor O'Brien wi... the interminable task of prosecu... breakers before Judge Van Epps in ...

The Evening Capitol case had a r... day, but it will be opened up Satur... Candler was seen yesterday, and he ... hope that satisfactory settlement ... conflicting interests will be brought ... the entire matter disposed of in an... manner."

A YOUNG BURGLAR

Is Chased Out of a Room and Ca... Turned Over to Police.

Harrison Tucker is a young negro ... an unfortunate burglar.

He was caught last night, and in ... bility won't burglarize any more for ... to come.

Just after supper, a young man bo... 67 North Pryor street entered his ro... he did so two negro boys jumped o... window and ran off.

He jumped out after them and aft... them through an alley caught one o... Ivy street. The other one escaped.

The young man telephoned for a ... and when Call Officer Ben Wooten ... turned over his prisoner, who doesn'... be over fourteen years of age.

"Blame ef I don't have de hardes' ... remarked as the cell door closed be...

"Why? How's that?" he was ask...

"I gits caught ever' time," was t... answer, "an' de other nigger gits plu...

"The poor ye have always with you ... each one a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough...

Don't drink ice water rapidly, coffe... alcohol never, but smoke Grand ... Cigarros and Buffos as often as yo... Sold by all reliable dealers.

The Telephone.

From the Evening Journal.

The telephone business is on the ... and the value of the same is being mor... monstrated every day. There is only one ... to the business, and that is, non-subsc... constantly annoying subscribers. In some ... they enter a place of business, and wi... asking the privilege of using the telep... walk up and call for a connection. ... leave the 'phone without "calling off."

There are instances when subscribers ... than glad to accommodate a person by ... them to use their telephone, but the occa... by every one in the neighborhood, make ... den on certain subscribers. The only w... come this trouble is for everybody who ... phones to subscribe, and then the telep... scribers would have the best service in the ... Try our plan if you need the use of the ... not, please do not worry those who sub... their own benefit, otherwise it will beco... sary for the telephone company to remov... strument.

One might as well ask the telephone com... the subscribers to pay his street car fare an... him with cigars and a few "lemonad... day as to furnish free telephones.

'Tis the last rose of summer left bloomin...
And its lovely companions have faded an...
But the Grand Republic Cigarros grow ... the time,
And have come to stay.
Sold by all reliable dealers.

A FATAL FLAW.

THE INDICTMENT IN THE CASE OF GLENN M'COORD IS QUASHED.

The Secretary of the Grand Jury Gets "James" Instead of "John" R. Merchant, and the Error Results in the Indictment Against McCord Being Quashed—An Extra Session of the Grand Jury Called to Find Another Indictment and the Trial Set For Next Thursday.

Yesterday the case of Glenn McCord, charged with perjury in the Eddleman trial, was called by Solicitor Hill in superior court, Judge Richard H. Clark presiding.

The indictment was quashed.

There was a fatal flaw in the indictment, and General Gartrell, counsel for the defense, was quick to see it and to give his client the benefit.

Only eighteen grand jurors were set forth in the bill, and one appeared as James R. Merchant.

There was no such name on the list of grand jurors for the county. There was a John R. Merchant, but it did not appear from the minutes that he had been empanelled as one of the grand jurors. It was an error of the secretary of the grand jury, in transmiting the names of the grand jurors; but there was no record to correct it by. The bill was good in every other respect.

The quashing of the indictment created something of a sensation in court, and for the time, Glenn McCord was cleared of the serious imputations which has kept him in prison for two months.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

To remedy the difficulties disclosed by General Gartrell's action there was but one plan, and that was to call an extra session of the jury to find another bill in proper shape, and this was done at once.

This morning the jury will meet for the purpose of going through the case again and of drawing up a second bill of indictment against the man who, it is charged, helped to clear George Eddleman of the charge of murder.

Since the incarceration of McCord vigorous measures have been taken to get at the bottom of this remarkable case. Heflin another witness, has been carried before the grand jury, but just what was developed by his evidence has never been discovered.

It is evident that the authorities are conducting a close search for all evidence obtainable that may have any bearing on the case.

A bailiff was sent to Birmingham after Brulee, who was found to be insane, and his evidence, good, bad or indifferent, could not be obtained.

The trial of McCord is set for next Thursday at 10 o'clock, the very earliest date on which it can be tried.

Meanwhile, from all that can be gleaned, the grand jury is in possession of some interesting evidence concerning the persons who engineered the securing of the evidence for the defense in this case.

And more than this, it is a pretty well assured fact that the man who subpœnaed Albritton, has been found, and that in due time some startling revelations will be given to the public.

Other Court Cases.

Oscar Conner, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was given twelve months on the public works yesterday.

Theo. Simon, who robbed the shoe shop of J. A. Manning, was given ten years in the penitentiary.

The defendants in a great many unimportant cases of misdemeanor entered pleas of guilty, and will be sentenced at another time.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke held no court yesterday, but today he will devote to the hearing of divorce cases, and it is probable that a good many nuptial knots will be untied.

Yesterday, C. A. Harrison filed a suit for $5,000 damages against the city of Atlanta. He charges that he fell in a hole on Rhodes street on September 4th, 1888, and broke and crushed his left ankle and foot.

A DIVORCE CASE.

Benjamin Johnson asks for a divorce from his wife, Adaline Johnson, on the ground of cruel treatment, drunken habits and desertion. Johnson's story is a pathetic one. He sets forth that he and Adaline Pruitt were married in Chambers county, Ala., September 5, 1872.

Since then they have lived together, and four children have been borne them. Johnson came to Atlanta and set up a little store on University street, and his wife took to drinking. Finally she abandoned him on January 14, 1888, and since then has not lived with him.

MORE MAGISTRATES.

Judge Calhoun was busy making more magistrates yesterday.

First was Judge J. L. Mattieson, of Buckhead, was found suitable timber for judiciary honors, and was sworn in accordingly.

Judge Robert F. Thompson next presented himself and promised, under solemn oath, to dispense justice to the litigants of East Point.

Last came Judge Pat H. Owens, who was ripe for judicial honors and possessed of all the qualifications, including dignity and portly bearing, and he was clothed with all the powers of a justice of the peace for north Atlanta.

William A. Cook was appointed guardian of Marie Cook.

William F. Maury was made temporary administrator on the estate of George B. Smith.

GENERAL NOTES.

On Monday, Solicitor O'Brien will take up the interminable task of prosecuting lawbreakers before Judge Van Epps in city court.

The Evening Capitol case had a rest yesterday, but it will be opened up Saturday. Mr. Candler was seen yesterday, and he said: "I hope that satisfactory settlement of all the conflicting interests will be brought about, and the entire matter disposed of in an amicable manner."

A YOUNG BURGLAR

Is Chased Out of a Room and Caught and Turned Over to Police.

Harrison Tucker is a young negro burglar—an unfortunate burglar.

He was caught last night, and in all probability won't burglarize any more for some time to come.

Just after supper, a young man boarding at 67 North Pryor street entered his room and as he did so two negro boys jumped out of the window and ran off.

He jumped out after them and after chasing them through an alley caught one of them on Ivy street. The other one escaped.

The young man telephoned for a policeman and when Call Officer Ben Wooten arrived turned over his prisoner, who doesn't seem to be over fourteen years of age.

"Blame of I don't have de hardes' luck," he remarked as the cell door closed behind him.

"Why? How's that?" he was asked.

"I gits caught ever' time," was the rueful answer, "an' de other nigger gits plum off."

"The poor ye have always with you." Give each one a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Don't drink ice water rapidly, coffee seldom, alcohol never, but smoke Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos as often as you please. Sold by all reliable dealers.

The Telephone.

From the Evening Journal.

The telephone business is on the increase, and the value of the same is being more fully demonstrated every day. There is only one drawback to the business, and that is, non-subscribers are constantly annoying subscribers. In some instances they enter a place of business, and without even asking the privilege of using the telephone, they walk up and call for a connection. They often leave the 'phone without "calling off."

There are instances when subscribers are more than glad to accommodate a person by allowing them to use their telephone, but the occasional use by every one in the neighborhood, makes it a burden on certain subscribers. The only way to overcome this trouble is for everybody who need telephones to subscribe, and then the telephone subscribers would have the best service in the country. Try our plan if you need the use of the 'phone, if not, please do not worry those who subscribe for their own benefit, otherwise it will become necessary for the telephone company to remove the instrument.

One might as well ask the telephone company and the subscribers to pay his street car fare and furnish him with cigars and a few "lemonades" each day as to furnish free telephones.

'Tis the last rose of summer left blooming alone,
And its lovely companions have faded and gone,
But the Grand Republic Cigarros grow better all the time,
And have come to stay.
Sold by all reliable dealers.

A STRONG COMPANY.

The Atlanta Mutual Fire Insurance Company Organized.

The Atlanta Mutual fire insurance company was organized yesterday.

The incorporators met in THE CONSTITUTION office at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The list contains the names of: Messrs, W. A. Hemphill, M. C. Kiser, A. Hass, A. D. Adair, R. H. Wilson, F. G. Hancock, F. J. Cooledge, G. T. Dodd, J. R. Wyly, G. W. Parrot, Porter King, David Mayer, T. J. Kelly, J. L. Logan, J. T. Glenn, A. M. Robinson.

The first business before the meeting was the consideration of the charter. After a thorough discussion of this document it was unanimously accepted, and the company became a corporate body, entitled to all the privileges granted to such bodies by the laws of Georgia.

The charter was carefully drawn up by one of the finest insurance men in the state, and covers every point desired or desirable.

THE DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

The company then proceeded to elect officers and directors, and the following well known and substantial business men were selected:

A. D. Adair, president.
W. A. Hemphill, vice-president.
J. L. Logan, Jr., secretary.
Porter King, attorney.

Directors—A. D. Adair, J. R. Wylie, W. A. Hemphill, T. J. James, G. T. Dodd, R. H. Wilson, Porter King, J. L. Logan, Jr., W. W. Boyd, G. W. Parrott.

A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of Messrs. Porter King, J. L. Logan, Jr., and W. A. Hemphill, this committee to report at a subsequent meeting.

PLAN OF THE COMPANY.

The company is a very strong one.

The capital stock is a quarter of a million, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and when the books were opened yesterday a large amount of stock was subscribed at once. Each director has a book open for the subscription of stock. It is intended to distribute the stock all over the state and make it popular with the people at large.

Each shareholder pays ten per cent per quarter, making forty per cent of the whole paid in at the end of the year. This will amount to $100,000.

The funds are to be carefully invested, so that it will be secure and put out in such a manner as to draw a liberal interest.

At the end of the year the company will begin the insurance business on a large scale, and backed up by ample capital. It is the intention of the incorporators to profit by the examples of the Atlanta Home and the Mutual of Athens.

THE PERSONNEL.

The president, Mr. A. D. Adair, is one of Atlanta's most successful business men, a fine financier, and capable of making a success in any business.

Mr. W. A. Hemphill, the vice-president, is one of the best known business men in the state, and a man of recognized ability.

Mr. J. L. Logan, Jr., is a man of fine business ability and will make a competent secretary in every sense of the word.

The legal affairs of the company can but be ably managed under the direction of Mr. Porter King, one of Atlanta's leading young lawyers.

The company starts out under the most favorable auspices possible and its success seems already assured.

SHOT WITH A PISTOL.

And the Negro That Did the Shooting Is Locked Up at Headquarters.

Two negroes.

A pistol.

And a state case. The negro that did the shooting slept in No. 2 at police headquarters last night, and the one who was shot slept under the influence of an opiate at his home on Pine street.

The shooting was done about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Jerry Hinton's. A crowd of negroes were together in the yard, and Bob Wilson, about thirty years old, had a pistol.

He pointed it towards Hal Hinton, about fourteen years old, saying as he did so:

"Say your prayers, Hal."

"Look out," said the boy, as he jumped backward.

There was a flash and the boy dropped to the ground. Wilson dropped the pistol and ran off.

The ball had gone through the boy's leg several inches above the knee, making a very painful but not serious wound. The ball struck the bone and either broke or splintered it. Inflammation set in, and amputation may become necessary.

THE LOCAL STAGE.

Ada Gray appeared in "East Lynne" yesterday afternoon and last night, at the first of these performances to a large audience. Ada herself is as she has always been. She makes the same gestures in the same places, and goes through the same routine that she has for years. But the company grows on acquaintance—grows worse. With one or two exceptions it is really very bad.

Lotta Tonight.

Tonight the bewitching little lady will delight one of the largest houses of the season. To delight is her natural way. To be welcomed by the elegance and refinement of every city where she goes, is the usual event with Lotta.

The Chicago Evening Mail of last September 25, said of her new play:

"Lotta's return in 'Pawn Ticket 210" to McVicker's, last night drew an immense audience, nearly every seat in the theater being taken. The drama was well produced; and was received with appreciation shown in frequent applause. As Mag, the child of destiny, pawned by a heartless mother in babyhood, and raised and educated in a pawnshop, Lotta was successful to a degree. The varied fortunes and original characteristics of the heroine are presented by the versatile little comedienne with her peculiar vivacity. Songs and dances are introduced, of course, and are well executed. Lotta's company this season is a very good one, and embraces several of the people seen last year, among them George Boniface, Jr., and J. W. Hague. Charles L. Harris as Uncle Harris, an excellent character actor, is new to the cast. Mr. Boniface as Montague Flash does excellent comedy work after his own peculiar style, and ably supports Mag in the absurdities surrounding her transition from the pawnshop to society. Among the audience away upstairs, were a number of newsboys and bootblacks, present by special courtesy of Lotta, and they were extremely enthusiastic. Their appreciation was made manifest during the performance by a huge bouquet presented on behalf of the boys by 'Young Stock Yards,' and by an ovation tendered the star as she left the theater in her carriage."

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—The track was heavy today.

First race, nine-sixteenths of a mile, Benton won; Dot second, Porter Ashe third. Time 1:01.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, Probus won; Dudley Oaks second, No More third. Time 1:23.

Third race, five-eighths of a mile, Kee Vee Na won; Lord Grosvenor second, Vattell third. Time 1:08½.

Fourth race, one mile, Mary Foster won; Morna second, Sherwood third. Time 1:53.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Grea Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

For disordered liver try Beecham Pills.'s

Belvidere Oysters,
Fresh from the beds every day. 25 cents per quart. Cor. Peachtree and Marietta Sts. Telephone 172.

LUMBER.
W. C. HUDSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND retail dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, shingles, laths, flooring and ceiling, best in quality. Write for estimate. Mills on R. R. Va. and Ga. R. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 49 W. Mitchell. Telephone 1070. Atlanta, Ga.

JEWELRY.

STILSON,
JEWELER,
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

One hundred new BABY CARRIAGES just arrived at Nunnally's, 36 Whitehall St.

FISH
Greater reduction. We are determined to sell Fish cheaper than anybody. Red Snapper, retail, 6c per pound. Mullet, 5c. Other Fish in proportion. Oysters cheap.

E. F. DONEHOO & CO.
No. 9, East Alabama street
7p un fol

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, January 18 and 19. { SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2
—THE—
Inimitable and Ever Popular
LOTTA.
Supported by Her Own Company, in Her Latest Success, Friday Night and Matinee,
Pawn Ticket No. 210.
Bundle No. 210.....LOTTA,
With New Songs and New Dances.
Saturday Night
—IN—
"MUSETTE."
PRICES: Admission, $1.00; reserved, 50c extra. Balcony—admission, 75c; reserved, $1.00. Matinee—Admission 75c and 25c; reserved $1.00.

Charleston Medical School.

THE CHARLESTON MEDICAL SCHOOL WILL open March 15 and close July 1, 1889.

Students will have the advantage of thorough instruction in the following Post Graduate Courses, viz.:

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Diseases of Children.
Diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs.
Diseases of the Nervous System.
Diseases of the Throat and Nose,
Diseases of Women.
The use of the Microscope.
Besides the following regularly prescribed courses, viz.: Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pathology and Practice, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Among the patients of the teachers the students will have access to all cases to which they can, with propriety, be admitted, and such as can be brought to the lecture room will there be exhibited and explained.

They beg to state also that each department is illustrated by preparations, models, specimens, colored engravings, etc., to which additions are made from time to time, as the increasing success of the school fully warrants. In short, every opportunity will be afforded for acquiring practical as well as theoretical knowledge of the profession.

Terms: $50 for Full Course, or $10 for each branch. For further information apply to

W. PEYRE PORCHER, M. D., Secretary,
fri. sun 4 George street, Charleston, S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE COMmissioners of Roads and Revenues of said County.—The undersigned citizens of said county residing in the Ben Hill district, the same being the 479 militia district, desire the following portion of said district, embracing the said territory in which they reside, taken from the said Ben Hill district, and the same annexed to and made a part of militia district 1332, towit: Commencing at the northwest corner of said district 1332, thence due west on the land line across two land lots, thence due south across two land lots to the Campbell county line near Reynold's mill, and thence due east to the southwest corner of said district 1332.

They show that it would be far more convenient for all of the undersigned to attend court at East Point, and transact other business at this place, than be compelled as now to go to Ben Hill, six miles from the majority of your petitioners. They pass Past Point in going and returning from the city of Atlanta.

Wherefore they pray that said part of Ben Hill district be annexed to and made a part of district 1332.

L. A. Helms,	Thos. L. Latimer,
I. G. Derich,	R. E. Latimer,
I. R. Cosby,	I. T. Davis,
W. H. Latimer,	I. W. Davis,
E. G. McDonald,	S. S. Trimble,
J. W. McDonald,	I. A. Redwine,
James McDonald,	J. A. D. Childress,
J. C. Russell,	C. N. Johnson.

OFFICE FULTON COUNTY, COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVENUES, December 27, 1888.

S. A. Taylor and M. M. Wells, of East Point district, and S. S. Trimble, of Bryant's district, are appointed commissioners to lay out and define the lines of the proposed change of line between East Point and Bryant's districts and report to this board. By order of the Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

JNO. T. COOPER, Cl'rk Com. R. and R.

EAST POINT, December 28, 1888.—We, the undersigned, certify that we have performed the duty above assigned us, and so recommend that the prayer of your petitioners be granted, except that in running south it crosses five land lots instead of two to the Campbell county line.

S. A. TAYLOR,
S. S. TIMBLE,
Commissioners.

January Session, 1889. Board of Fulton County, Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.—Ordered: That the report of the commissioners as to change of line between Bryant's (479th) and East Point (1322d) districts be approved, the proceedings entered on the minutes and published according to law.

C. W. HUNNICUTT,
H. J. WILSON,
J. M. COLLINS,
M. C. KISER,
G. W. ADAIR,
Commissioners of Roads and Revenues.

A true extract from the minutes, January 3, 1889. JOHN T. COOPER, Cl'k Com. R. and R. jan4—4t fri

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned up to February 1st, 1889, at noon, for the erection and completion of a new courthouse at Cedartown, Polk county, Ga.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of W. H. Parkins, architect, Atlanta, Ga., and duplicate plans at the office of county commissioners any time after the 15th of December.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and do not bind themselves to accept the lowest bid.

J. S. NOYES, Chairman.
V. A. BREWSTER,
S. K. HOGUE,
Committee.
sun tues fri 2mos

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in paste board boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) by particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.
jan2—d6m wed fri sun tsrks ow

CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, ETC,

WINTER SUITS
—AND—
UNDERWEAR
—AT—
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Don't fail to inspect my stock.
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall Street.

CLOTHING.

We shall continue our Clearance Sale for this week, as we have yet some

VERY ELEGANT GOODS

that must go. Prices on these goods, and on Overcoats in especial, we shall make regardless of value. We have also some broken lots, choice goods, that, if we can fit you in them, can be purchased at

Half the Regular Figures!

Don't fail to see these goods.

A. Rosenfeld & Son.
24 Whitehall Street, corner Alabama.

WINES.

Bluthenthal & Bickart,
B. & B.,
Wholesale Liquors and Direct Importers,
46 and 48 Marietta street. Telephone 378.
80 South Forsyth street.
GET OUR PRICES.
under roensfl 7p

PLANING MILL and LUMBER YARD
Cut Rates on Lumber and Mill Work.
Fulton Lumber and Manufacturing Co.,
Office: Corner Hunter Street and C. R. R. } Telephone 1040.
Mill: Mitchell and Mangum Streets.

Lawyer's Attention.
THE PAMPHLET OF HEAD-NOTES
Of the Supreme Court Decisions,
RENDERED DURING THE MARCH TERM,
Is now ready and will be sent upon receipt of One Dollar to any address.
W. J. CAMPBELL
Manager,
Constitution Job Office, Atlanta, Ga.
dt

PRICES THIS WEEK
Of Groceries at Hoyt and Thorn.
THE LEADING GROCERS OF ATLANTA.

Below we give you a few of our low prices. Be sure and call and save your 20 per cent. These prices are much lower than you can buy first-class goods elsewhere:

12	pounds Granulated sugar	$1 00
12	" Clar. N. O. Sugar	1 00
8	" Can of pure Lard	1 00
13	" Fancy Head Rice	1 00
50	" Regal Patent Flour, the highest grade Flour sold in Atlanta	1 80
50	" Grits	1 00
3	" Mince Meat	25
3	" Apple Butter	25
3	" Prunes	25
4	" Jelly	25
3	" Cans Cal'a. Apricots	25
3	" Thurbers' Green Gages	30
3	" Thurber's Egg Plums	30
1	dozen 2½ pound cans assorted Cal. fruits	20
	Dried apples evaporated	10
50	pounds Bucket, any kind Jelly	1 40

You can save money on all you buy from us. Remember we delight in pleasing our customers and giving value for your money. Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Tongues and everything in the meat line fresh and cheap. We start a a Bargain Counter Monday morning on California Fruits, 3 pound cans of Fruits worth 45 cents for 30 cents. These goods are all fresh and will be cleaned out in a few days, as these prices will draw from every home where fine Canned Fruits are appreciated.

Come and patronize us, and you will reduce your monthly expenses. Be sure of our number, look up and see our Sign before entering and you will see "Cheap Cash Grocers." HOYT & THORN,
t f 7p 90 Whitehall Street.

HEALTH IS WEALTH



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT is guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or obacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermaterrhœa caused by overexertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail, prepaid on receipt of price.

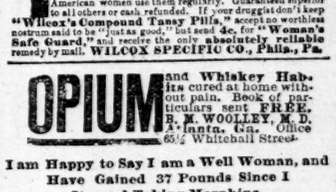
WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

JACOBS'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents,
Marietta and Peachtree Sts., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 25 d&w ly

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Big G
Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ills.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

H. D. TERRELL & CO.,
CONYERS, - GEORGIA.
Sole manufacturers of the



"Terrell Scrape."
also CULTIVATORS
and Cotton Planters.

Our Cultivator for young cotton and corn is the best on the market.

We make a specialty of SCRAPES, and are headquarters as to price, etc. So do not buy until you see us.

Our Mr. R. W. Terrell, E. W. Jeter, R. J. Terrell or F. P. Sims will call on you soon. If you wish to buy Scrapes cheap, reserve your orders for them.

If you wish to buy before you see them, writes us or prices, for we guarantee the lowest price.

Yours truly,
H. D. TERRELL & CO.
e c14 d5 m

KIDNEY and all urinary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Soverest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Mfg. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full directions.

Artificial Stone Paving
—FOR—
SIDEWALKS, CELLARS, STABLE AND BREWERY FLOORS!
Improved Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing.
TWO AND THREE PLY READY ROOFING—
WATER-PROOF BUILDING PAPERS—
MOISTURE AND VERMIN
PROOF CARPET
LINING!
Estimates cheerfully given upon application.
S. L. FOSTER & CO.,
62 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
Oct 28 3d m

TANSY PILLS
are perfectly Safe and always Effectual. Never fail to afford speedy and certain relief. More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep "Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills," accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send 4c. for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely reliable remedy by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 65½ Whitehall Street.

I am Happy to Say I am a Well Woman, and Have Gained 37 Pounds Since I Stopped Taking Morphine.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 16, 1888

DEAR SIR—With much pleasure I am happy to say I am a well woman today, and have gained 37 pounds since I stopped taking morphine. After taking the first dose of your medicine did not want any more morphine, and my friends who saw me a month before I started to taking your medicine do not know me. You have made me a well and hearty woman, and I hope God will bless you and that you may cure all afflicted, for when a woman gets into the habit she had as well be dead. When I left Cedar Keys and came here, and when your medicine gave out I was all right. I wanted to wait and see if I would remain so. Doctor, you can use my name if you wish. I was taking six grains morphine a day. Your obedient servant and sincere friend, JOSEY MARSHALL,
157 Market St., Charleston, S. C.

JAS. A. ANDERSON



Great Clearance Sale
—OF—
Winter Clothing
Over Coats that were $20 and $22 now
Over Coats that were $15 and $18 now
Over Coats that were $12 and $14 now 9 and
MEN'S SUITS
Of Cheviots. Cassimeres ank Worsteds
Now reduced from $20 and 22 to $15 and
" " " $15 and 18 to $10 and
" " " $12 and 14 to $9 and
BOYS SUITS AND OVERCOATS
At Your Own Price.
UNDERWEAR
Lower than any house in the city.
JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 Whitehall street.

SAM'L W. GOODE. R. H. WILSON. A.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.
SPECIAL COLUMN—TODAY'S OFFERS

Edgewood—9 room house with large lot 210x200 fronting 200 feet on railroad. A choice property. Price $4,500; on easy terms.

Bell street—6 room house; lot 67½x133 feet to 10 foot alley; now renting for $15 per month. Price $2,000; liberal terms.

Winsor street—a beautiful cottage of 6 rooms, water and gas, and all modern conveniences on paved street; good neighborhood; nice lot, 50x200 feet. Price $3,000.

Calhoun street—9 room 2 story cottage, one block from Decatur street. Modern improvements, water, gas, etc.; very desirable for central boarding house. Price $3,500; easy terms.

Merritt's avenue—5 room cottage, only ten minutes walk from Peachtree and car line; high and level; 50x200; side alley. Price $3,000.

Hood street—5 room cottage, large lot, 50x200 feet; 10 foot alley in rear; good water, gas, out house, etc.; only five minutes walk from Whitehall car line; neighborhood first class. Price, $3,000.

Peachtree store on corner, well located, 27x100, 2 story, brick, close in. Price, $10,000.

Peachtree stores on lot 110 feet front, directly in front of First M. E. church at a bargain.

Whitehall street stores centrally located.

Orme street, near North avenue, 49x97 feet.

30 acres of beautiful ground near West View Cemetery, 3 miles from Kimball house, on Chattahoochee Ferry road. Price for whole $2,000. Easy terms.

Jackson street—10 room residence, new and splendidly built, lot 51x162 feet; modern conveniences; gas, water, baths, etc. Price $7,500; easy terms.

Edgewood avenue, Bell street—lot 50x108 feet, price $1,650.

West End—Large, elegant lot, 50x250 to 10 foot alley on Ashby street, high and beautiful, overlooking the city, only five minutes walk from car line. The most beautiful site in West End. Price $2,500.

West End—6 room cottage, on corner lot of 6 feet, high, and beautiful shrubbery, all conveniences. Price $5,000.

Rawson street—6 room cottage, outhouses, etc., on large lot 50x196 feet. Now renting to good tenant for $25 monthly. Price $3,000, one half cash, balance 12 months, 8 per cent.

Spring street—Cottage, one block from West Peachtree, in good neighborhood, price $1,800, easy terms.

Houston street—8 room, 2 story residence, water and gas, lot 61x210 feet, one and half blocks from First Methodist church, belgian block pavement, brick sidewalks. A bargain at $5,500.

Mills street—Nice 4 room cottage on lot 50x100 feet, front and rear verandas, all newly painted and papered, now renting for $15 per month. Price $1,500 on easy terms.

Bell street—Corner lot, 148x160 feet, with good two room house, well plastered, front and rear verandas, and in good renting neighborhood; a good investment at $950.

Simpson street (West)—4 room house with hall, verandas on three sides; water and gas, etc.; lot 50x100 feet. A bargain can be had by calling on us for terms, etc.

Windsor street—10 room, neatly and conveniently built outhouses, etc., with water and gas, now renting for $31.50 per month—$4,500.

East Cain street—New 5 room house and 5 room cottage adjoining, on corner courtland, in good neighborhood, both for $5,000.

West Peters street—Vacant lot, 25x97 feet to 12 foot alley. Price $1,800; half cash, balance easy.

Suburban—13 acres, bounded by Lambert, Kennedy and Vine streets.

Whitehall—Business property, 90x100 feet to alley; very central and choice; price $350 per front foot.

Cooper stree—Vacant lot, 50x100 feet, east between Glenn and Crumley streets, only

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.
No. 1 Marietta stree

100,000 POUNDS
Good old time salt meat put up like our dad used to have it.
Pure kettle rendered leaf lard—no adulterants—by the can or tierce at our packing house.
TYE & BEATIE.
tu sa 4w 8 W. Mitchell Street.

FOR FIRST-CLASS BOILERS



Tanks, Stacks, Tubes, Engines, Gins, Mills. Injectors, Shafting, Pulley, Belting, and Fitting.
At Bottom Prices.
Address Geo. B. Lombard & Co. Augusta, Ga.
Don't fail to write us before you buy.
nov8—sun wed wea 1m wky

...ABLE.
...CHES!
...complete assortment of all
...of gold and silver watches.
...rgest stock and lowest prices
...e city. FREEMAN &
...KSHAW, Jewelers.

...MARIETTA ST.
...ew words about spectacles.
...s your old ones are badly
...ed, or they no longer suit
...yes. Come to us and get a
...ur. We can give you a per-
...t. Our goods are the very
...ade. Don't forget this.

...WATTS & CO.,
Jewelers and Opticians,
...OSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.

...W. ADAIR,
REAL ESTATE,
...5 Kimball House, Wall Street
...for sale cheap several beautiful vacant res-
...ots on good street.
...g others I have a lot:
...South Pryor, west side.
...South Pryor, east side.
...South Pryor, east side.
...South Pryor, west side.
...South Pryor, with 7-room house.
...South Pryor, elegant 8-room house.
...veral nice lots on Formwalt, Crumley,
...venue, Windsor and Glenn streets, near
...ds of new nice cottages have been built in
...round these lots and are now occupied by
...rs.
...gas, sewerage, paved streets and sidewalks
...access to centre, afforded by the dummy
...these very desirable lots.
...pe them. G. W. ADAIR.

...S. THOMPSON,
(Successor to Cox, Hill & Thompson.)
...in Fine Whiskies, Wines, Etc
...GENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
...nhaeuser Beer.
GOODS DELIVERED
...E TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
...lered from a distance solicited and filled
...ptly. Stone Mountain and Branch Corn
...ky a specialty.
...e Celebrated Tanhaeuser Beer
...ound at
...FINMEISTER.
...KIMBALL.
...DAUS.
...ANZA.
...ARNES.
...COOPER.
...PEACOCK.
...LLIS & McMAHAN.
...R. HOLLIS.
...N DOMINI.
...lephone 43. 21 and 23 Decatur st.

—THE—
...eather Report.

...OLD WAVE COMING!

The following telegram has been received from the chief signal officer of the army:

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Observer, Atlanta, Ga., 9:45 a. m.: Hoist cold wave signal; temperature will fall about 20 degrees by 8 a. m. January 19th.

A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer.

INDICATIONS:

WASHINGTON January 17.—Indications for Georgia:

Fair, preceded by rain in the southeast portions; colder; variable winds, generally northerly.

...bserver's Office, Signal Service, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ATLANTA, Ga., January 17.—7 p. m.

...bservations taken at the same moment o... time at each place.
...rvations taken at 8 p. m., Seventy-fifth Me... time.

...ATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weathe...
...acola	30.04	62	52	NW	6	.00	Cloudy.
...lle	29.98	61	50	NW	Light	.00	Cloudy.
...ery	29.92	61	48	SW	Light	.00	Cloudless.
...ais	29.96	64	55	S W	Light	.00	Cloudy.
...n	29.98	58	48	SE	Light	.00	Part cl'dy
...e	29.96	60	44	S	6	.00	Part cl'dy
...Hatteras	30.00	61	50	E	20	.00	Part cl'dy
...Fields	29.98	64	60	NW	Light	.00	Part cl'dy
...ande City	30.06	65	52	E	Light	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

...(1 Time.) ...Observation.							
...	29.88	58	49	W	8	.91	Part Cl'dy
...	29.88	56	41	NW	6	.00	Cloudless.

...um Thermometer 66
...um Thermometer 52
...ainfall ..... .91

M. H. PERRY,
Sergeant Signal Corps U. S. Army.

...e—Barometer reduced to sea level.
...a "T" indicates the precipitation inappreciable

MEETINGS.

Notice of Meeting.

...sixth annual meeting of the stockholders of ...anta Home Insurance company will be held ...company's office, corner Broad and Alabama ...11 o'clock Tuesday, the 22d instant. ...-annual dividend of 5 per cent has been ...d on stock, payable on demand. Transfer ...osed from this date till the 25th instant.
...WRY, JOEL HURT,
...President. Secretary.

CECIL GABBETT

ABOUT HIS REMOVAL TO THE GATE CITY.

The New York and New Orleans Vestibule Train—Anniston and Montgomery to Be Linked by Iron Rail—The Great Nevada Tunnel Sold—The New Broad Gauge in Ohio.

Mr. Cecil Gabbett, of the Western railway, is just now receiving the attention of the newspaper reporters of Montgomery because of his rumored removal to Atlanta.

In the Advertiser of the 17th instant he says:

"The general offices of the Western railway are in Montgomery and as far as I can see now, will stay here. My office will be in Atlanta after February 1st, but I will spend fully as much time here as there. The statement of the consolidation of the two roads is a mistake, and how it originated I do not know, as not a word about it has been said by me to anybody. I explicitly deny it now, and I have not said anything to anybody anywhere to warrant the statement, it being a mere newspaper rumor.

"As to a consolidation of agencies of the Western and Georgia roads in Atlanta the reports are true and they originate from the fact that we own a depot there, which is situated in the Georgia railroad yard, and we believe a joint agency can be operated to the mutual advantage of both companies cheaper than a separate and distinct agency. That is the reason we use the same depot.

"Mr. Cromwell remains in Montgomery and his office will be located here permanently as far as I can now know, and his jurisdiction will not be extended beyond its present limits. My sole reasons for going to Atlanta and moving my office and family there is to be near Colonel C. H. Phinizy, president of the Georgia railroad and the Atlanta and West Point railroad and a director in the Central railroad, and to Mr. Pat Calhoun, general counsel of the Central railroad system and a director in both the Richmond Terminal and Central roads, and also to be in a place where I will have more frequent opportunities of meeting the directors of the companies which I represent, and to consult with them relative to the interests of those companies. I also want to be nearer the auditing department of my two companies, which is located in Atlanta.

"I say that it would be excessively unwise to move Mr. Cromwell there, as Montgomery is one of the most important competitive points in the system, and it is necessary that he should be here to meet competition and give our patrons any information desired in the quickest possible time, which is now neglected in Atlanta, and by changing my office, I think I can be of help in looking after business on that end."

A New Vestibule Train.

Colonel T. M. R. Talcott, vice-president of the Richmond and Danville, and Mr. Sol Haas, traffic agent of the same line, and Colonel Cecil Gabbett, of the Atlanta and West Point, and Colonel A. P. Aimore, general passenger agent of the Louisville and Nashville, have just concluded a conference relative to a vestibule train from New York and Washington to New Orleans, by the way of Atlanta and Montgomery. The train will go upon the road about the first of February, and will make as quick time as any between the two points.

The Anniston and Montgomery.

ANNISTON, Ala., January 17.—A corps of engineers in charge of Major C. C. Wrenshall, will today begin the survey of the Anniston and Montgomery road. For the present, and until their camp is established, the party will be at Oxford. The surveys will be made from here to Limeville, in Clay county, and there to Wetumpka and thence to Montgomery, opening up an entirely new territory, and one rich in timber and minerals as well as fertile and finely fitted for stock raising, but as yet lacking development for want of railroad facilities. Great confidence is expressed by gentlemen who are in a position to know that the road will be built and that, too, at an early date. There can be no doubt that its building will be of immense benefit to Anniston and to the Anniston and Cincinnati road, and these two facts insure its being built."

Sale of Sutro Tunnel.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., January 17.—The sale of Sutro tunnel, under a decree of foreclosure granted by the United state circuit court, took place yesterday. The property was bid in by Henry S. Dibble, of San Francisco, for the Sutro Tunnel company, of New York, which now holds the mortgage of McCalmont Bros., London. The price paid was $1,325,000. It is understood the property will be reconveyed to the Sutro Tunnel company.

The New O. & N. W. Arrangement.

HILLSBORO, O., January 17.—The last narrow-gauge train on the Hillsboro branch of the Ohio and Northwestern railroad went out this morning, clearing the yard and sidings of everything on three-feet trucks. The track layers expect to reach the terminus with the standard gauge track some time this evening, and at 11:45 a. m. tomorrow the first train will arrive, bringing passengers through without change from Cincinnati and all points west of Sardinia.

Cuthbert Wants the Road.

CUTHBERT, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—A number of citizens met at the city hall Tuesday night to take some steps toward communicating with the builders of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad, and presenting the advantages that would accrue to them by building by Cuthbert in their southern extension. By so doing they could secure a graded roadbed free from this place to Bainbridge, a distance of sixty miles.

"Golden Gate Special."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—It is semi-officially stated that the officials of the Union and Southern Pacific railroads are endeavoring to effect arrangements with certain lines east of Council Bluffs which will give thorough train service between San Francisco and Chicago for the train known as the "Golden Gate Special."

Aid for a New Road.

SEYMOUR, Ind., January 17.—A two per cent tax was voted today in three townships of this county in favor of the Evansville and Richmond railroad, a branch of the Mackey system. The townships voting were Jackson, Seymour, Hamilton and Redding. The majority in favor of the tax was 1,233.

Over the Crossties.

Alex S. Thweatt, general traveling passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific railway, was in Cincinnati yesterday.

General Manager Green, of Big Four, was in the city yesterday. He left for headquarters in Indianapolis last night.

The Central Pacific Railway company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of one per cent.

Sam G. Ray, of the East Tennessee, went down to Brunswick yesterday.

Colonel Berkeley, of the Richmond and Danville, is in Carolina on a big hunt.

"It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism will yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Eruption of the Skin Cured.

Ed Venney, Brockville, Ontario, Canada, says:

I have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS for the past fifteen years, and think them the best cathartic and anti-bilious remedy known. For some five years I suffered with an eruption of the skin that gave me great pain and annoyance. I tried different blood remedies, but, although gaining strength the itching was unrelieved. I finally concluded to take a thorough course of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I took six each night for four nights, then five, four, three, two, lessening each time by one, and then for one month took one every night, with the happy result that now my skin is perfectly clear and has been so ever since.

LUCY HINTON.

The Name of the Finest Brand of Tobacco Manufactured.

Who has not heard of this famous brand of chewing tobacco? It is conceded to be the best manufactured in America, and has been sold in every part of the United States. Lucy Hinton is made out of stock from one to two years old, being selected with the greatest care. It is made by the great house of T. C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va. tf

Dr. Cheney's Croup Remedy cured my son a of most severe case of membraneous croup, after we had given up all hopes of the child's recovery. Since then we keep Cheney's Croup Remedy constantly at hand, and recommend it to our neighbors.

W. A. LANSDELL, Druggist, Atlanta, Ga.
no 3.

I say, Smith, which is the best route to smoker's paradise? Why, the Grand Republic Cigarro route. Steel rails and parlor cars. Sold by all reliable dealers.

A QUARANTINE CONFERENCE.

The Open Letter of the State Health Officer of Alabama upon the Subject.

The question of a series of sensible and uniform quarantine regulations for the southern states is being agitated and a conference has been called in Montgomery on the 5th of March.

The authorities of Alabama are taking the initiative.

Governor Seay has issued an invitation to the governors of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois asking them to appoint delegates to that conference.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, health officer of Alabama, has issued an open letter setting forth the objects of the conference. In it he says:

About two weeks ago Dr. C. P. Wilkinson, president of the board of health of the state of Louisiana, addressed a circular letter to the health authorities of these same states, suggesting a similar conference to be held in the city of Jacksonville, Fla. I have been in correspondence with Dr. Wilkinson, and the assemblage of the proposed conference in Montgomery meets with his approval.

The object of the conference cannot be easily overrated. It is to formulate in a way that will command the confidence of the general public and of the civil and sanitary authorities of the states concerned, and in the light of our latest experience and information, the principles and regulations which should govern our southern quarantines, and at the same time to arrange such plans for harmony and concert of action as may seem practicable and desirable.

It is earnestly desired that all of the states included in the invitation shall be represented in the conference by full delegations of such of their citizens as are best fitted to discuss the theoretical and practical problems involved in the national administration of quarantine in the south. The occasion ought to be a very memorable one.

The conference proper will be composed exclusively of the duly accredited delegates of the states, but other persons interested in quarantine matters will be heartily welcomed to seats on the floor, and to take such part in the discussions as under the circumstances may seem expedient.

To facilitate the work of the conference, experts, believed to be specially qualified, will be requested to formulate in advance for discussion a series of propositions covering the subjects of maritime quarantine, railroad quarantine, municipal quarantine, depopulation of infected towns, refugee camps, panics, stampedes, disinfection, health certificates, etc.

We desire the assistance and co-operation of all who have had experience in the management of quarantines, and of all who have studied the progress of epidemics of yellow fever. Suggestions through the mails will be thankfully received.

Suggestions of the kind mentioned in the card are asked to be sent to Dr. Cochran at Montgomery.

HIT IN THE HEAD.

A Negro is Assaulted Coming Home From Church With a Girl.

Just after services at Mount Olivet last night a number of negroes were going up Harris towards Peachtree, and in the crowd was Will Cox, in company with a girl.

Suddenly a rock whizzed past Cox's head and struck the fence by his side. Immediately following this was another rock, and this time Cox fell.

The rock struck him just behind the ear, and the blood began flowing copiously. He was picked up and accompanied by some friends to the stationhouse, where the assault was reported.

Cox was badly hurt. The blood had flowed down over his shoulders and was still flowing freely. No medical examination had been made, but the skull seems to be fractured, and the wound may prove to be a serious one.

Cox was sent back home for medical attention, and Call Officer Ben Wooten went out to investigate. He thinks he knows who the culprit is, but did not succeed in finding him last night.

IT IS GOOD BUSINESS for every one having a Cold, to treat it promptly and properly until it is gotten rid of—intelligent experience fortunately presenting in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a curative thoroughly adapted to cure speedily all Coughs and Colds, and to allay any exciting inflammation of the Throat or Lungs.

If you will keep the feet warm, the head cool and the bowels open, you can smoke Grand Republic Cigarros and Buffos as long as you live. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Send to Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga., for a copy of their books on Blood and Skin Diseases; mailed free. 2

GRAND RAFFLE.

$1,000 bill, benefit Confeedrate Veterans' association. Grand raffle February 14th. Tickets on sale at $1.00 each at the following places;

Jacobs's drug store cigar stand, Stoney, Gregory & Co.'s drug store, John M. Miller's book store, W. B. Burk's old book store, Hotel Weinmeister, Bluthenthal & Bickart (B & B.), Kimball house cigar stand, Markham house cigar stand, H. C. Hamilton, Custom house, Big Bonanza, August Fleisch, Gate City Bank saloon, W. C. Boggan, Thornton & Grubbs's book store, Benjamin & Cronheim's drug store, Bratton's drug store, Avary's drug store, Captain A. C. Sneed, at Black's shoe store, and at the office of Amos Fox, No. 12 West Alabama street.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA GA., ... 25th 1888.

Commencing Sunday, 20th instant, the following passenger schedule will be operated:

No. 27 WEST—DAILY.

Leave Augusta	7 45 a m
Leave Washington	7 20 a m
Leave Athens	8 20 a m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p m

No. 28 EAST—DAILY.

Leave Atlanta	2 45 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 55 a m
Arrive Athens	7 00 p m
Arrive Washington	7 20 p m
Arrive Augusta	8 15 p m

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS.

No. 2 EAST—DAILY.		No. 1 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	8 00 a m	Lv. Augusta	10 45 a m
Ar. Gainesville	8 15 p m	Lv. Washington	11 20 a m
Ar. Athens	5 05 p m	Lv. Athens	8 50 a m
Ar. Washington	2 20 p m	Ar. Gainesville	8 25 p m
Ar. Augusta	3 55 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 45 p m

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL.

No. 4 EAST—DAILY.		No. 3 WEST—DAILY.	
Lv. Atlanta	11 15 p m	Lv. Augusta	11 00 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 45 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 20 a m

DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	8 55 a m	Lv. Decatur	9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur	9 23 a m	Ar. Atlanta	10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta	3 45 p m	Lv. Decatur	4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur	4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta	4 45 p m

COVINGTON ACCOM'N—Daily except Sunday.

Lv. Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv. Covington	5 40 a m
Lv. Decatur	6 56 p m	Lv. Decatur	7 25 a m
Ar. Covington	8 35 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 55 a m

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS—DAILY.

No. 31 WESTWARD.		No. 32 EASTWARD.	
Lv. Camak	1 30 a m	Lv. Macon	6 30 p m
Ar. Macon	7 30 a m	Ar. Camak	11 00 p m

ATHENS ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Union Point	5 45 a m
Arrive Athens	9 40 a m
Leave Athens	6 15 p m
Arrive Union Point	8 45 p m

No connection for Gainesville on Sunday.

Sleeping car to Charleston on train No. 4.

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will, if signaled, stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains Nos. 27 and 28 will sell and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovetown, Harlem, Dearing, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Mountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains 1 and 2, dinner at Union Point.

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.

J. W. GREEN, Gen'l Manager. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta Ga.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed the by heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.
5 or 8p fol and n rm

MARKET HOUSE COMMISSION.
Atlanta, Ga., January 5, 1889.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the market house commissioners for the erection of a central market in the city of Atlanta, plans, specifications and location to accompany bids; all bids to be sent in by noon, the first day of February, 1889. The contract which may be made will be in conformity to the specifications and the accepted proposal. The right is reserved, however, to reject any and all bids.

JOHN R. GRAMLING, Chairman.
dtu f o b1 GEORGE B. FORBES, Secretary.

WEST & GOLDSMITH,

Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON ATLANTA real estate. Long time. Reasonable rates.

FOR SALE, ON MITCHELL STREET, nice corner 50x84, central, suitable for residence, boarding house or business $4,000
ANOTHER BEAUTIFUL CORNER, 26x100, business lot.
THREE 27x90 each, central and cheap enough.
LARGEST VACANT CORNER so centrally located.
6 ROOM HOUSE between Pryor and Whitehall, 50x112
PEACHTREE LOTS at low prices.
BEAUTIFULLY SHADED CORNER 100x300, green.
FOUR ELEVATED LOTS—Large, in the best locality.
ELEGANT LOT, EAST FRONT—100x250, for.. 3,300
SPLENDID SITE—62x200, pleasant surroundings.
THREE GOOD LOTS—50x160, east front.
A CHOICE OAK GROVE—275 feet front..... 6,000
LARGE LOT—Nearest in, vacant, on market.
FIVE RESIDENCES—From $9,000 to..... 30,000
TWO BRICK STORES—$9,000 and..... 2,000
FORSYTH STREET STORE—Cheapest on the street.
CAPITAL AVENUE STORE—Can be bought low.
FORSYTH STREET LOT—Most central on market.
CREW STREET—7 room house, corner lot, near in, all modern improvements, gas, water, etc..... 3,500
PINE, CORNER LOVEJOY—Three 6 room houses, lot 50x120, a good investment at..... 3,150
E. TENN. SHOPS—A lot 50x250, with new 3 room house, rents for $7, price..... 600
E. PETERS STREET—7 room house, near in, a desirable home and good neighborhood..... 5,000
LOYD STREET—16 room house, modern improvements..... 6,000
MARIETTA ST.—70 lots; near location of Van Winkle & Co.'s agricultural works..... 7,000
SPRING STREET—9 room house, gas, water, 100x300..... 4,000
16 ACRES ON W. AND A.—Near Van Winkle & Co.'s

We have the best residence, business and manufacturing property on the market and a number of nice farms. Mr. W. S. Turner, formerly of Randall & Turner, can be found with us and will be pleased to see his friends.

WEST & GOLDSMITH.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.

Specialist in all diseases of the Rectum, successfully treats Piles, Bleeding or Protruding, or Internal, and non bleeding, also Rectal Ulcers, Fissure, Fistula in Ano, and Anal Tumors, without the knife or any other torturing implements, and guarantees every case he accepts for treatment.

No Pains or Detention From Business.

The old regular treatment for Piles required chloroform, stretching of the sphincter muscles, and drawing down the tumors with hooks, when either the knife, ligature, clamp, cautery iron, screw crusher or dangerous caustics are used to remove them, the operation lasting an hour or more. Powerful opiates are then administered to lessen the pain, compelling the patient to remain in bed for two or three weeks, with danger from secondary hemorrhage, liability to ulceration, stricture and fistula, and much suffering during a protracted recovery.

Now Notice the Contrast.

This new and painless system of treating diseases of the rectum not only does away with all the

"Torturing Relics of By-Gone Ages"

so long employed by regular physicians, but insure a correct diagnosis, and offers to suffering humanity an entirely painless method more safe and certain in its results than the old and barbarous practices, and without any detention from ordinary occupations.

Sufferers from Rectal Diseases are requested to call and investigate this system.

Notice my address.

M. L. LICHTENSTADT, M. D.
Room No. 9, Centennial Building.
Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff system.
P. S.—Correspondence solicited. Sp

POSTEL'S "ELEGANT!"

This is an advertisement, and this flour merits this space. A whole column would not hold its praises as we have heard them sounded this week. Good bread satisfies the hard worked business man. Elegant pastry is a requisite at swell entertainments. Elegant cake is the mother-in law's pride—at the wedding feast. Our customers say "Elegant Flour" fills the bill in all these cases. It is absolutely pure and bakes light, white and sweet. Try it. Ask your grocer for it.

FOR SALE AT RETAIL BY

I. S. MITCHELL, 142 Whitehall street.
L. D. LOWE, 137 Whitehall street.
W. M. MIDDLEBROOKS, 361 West Peters street.
R. H. CALDWELL, West End.
STEWART & RICE, 158 Decatur.
JAMES S. BOYD, 98 Peachtree.
RICE & SAXE, cor. Hunter and Washington streets.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,
Successrs to Jno. N. Dunn & Co.,
Sole Agents.

CLOTHING.

--OUR CLEARING SALE--
Still Continues.
SWEEPING REDUCTION THROUGH OUR ENTIRE STOCK!
SEE OUR PRICES ON
Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats!
HIRSCH BROS.,
42 & 44 Whitehall Street.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

BROWN & KING
—MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN—
Cotton, Woolen and General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools.
PIPE---PIPE---PIPE!
Having in operation the only Large Power Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine, we are prepared to furnish and cut Wrought Iron Pipe for Steam and Gas from one-eighth to eight inches to plans or specifications. Agents for Cameron Steam Pumps, Washburn & Moen's Wire Rope, Fairbank's Scales, John Good's New Process Rope cheap and as strong as Manilla
73 AND 75 BROAD STREET.

ANTHRACITE!
—EGG AND NUT—
COAL!
ALSO SCIPLE'S SELECT JELLICO PARLOR COAL.
SCIPLE SONS,
Telephones 203 and 923.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

THE LINEN STORE,
Corner Alabama and Whitehall Streets, a Full Line of
Household Linens
Wholesale and Retail.
WILLIAM ERSKINE.
6m

CLOTHING.

EISEMAN BROS.
THE ONLY
ONE PRICE
MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS.
MARK-DOWN SALE!
A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $10 now going at
$8.90
A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $12.50, $13.50 and $15 now going at
$10.90
A lot of suits and overcoats that are marked $16.50, $18 and $20 now going at
$14.90
A lot of child's suits and overcoats that are marked $3.50, $3.75, $4, and $4.50 now
$2.90
A lot of child's suits and overcoats that are marked $4.50, $5, $5.50 and $6 now
$3.90
UNDERWEAR ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.
This is a bona fide mark-down sale, as all the original prices marked in PLAIN FIGURES will attest.
EISEMAN BROS.,
17 and 19 Whitehall Street.

THE
VOL. XXI.

BUCK MAY GET THERE.

HIS MISSION SPOKEN OF AS ONE OF SUCCESS.

WHAT THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY

The Southern Delegation All Speak Highly of Buck—He Visits John C. New in Indianapolis, Ind.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—[Special.]—In speaking of the visit of the Georgia republican delegation to Indianapolis yesterday, the World says:

The Buck boom is a clean handed and substantial boom. It is directly in line with the Birmingham project for southern regeneration.

Colonel Locke said to the Tribune's correspondent:

We indorse to the fullest extent the so-called Birmingham movement, and see in it a chance to build up a successful republican party in our state. We shall advise General Harrison to select as federal officers, as far as he can, republicans of good character and standing in the communities in which they live. Where such republicans are not available, we recommend the choice of protection democrats. The protection issue must be insisted upon everywhere. It is a wedge which will soon split the bourbon democracy in Georgia.

To judge from the many dispatches sent out from Indianapolis last night the Georgia party have made a very favorable impression upon General Harrison. All speak in highest terms of Colonel Buck, and many of them intimate that his chances of securing the place in the cabinet to be given a southerner are good.

Colonel Buck in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 18.—General Harrison's principal callers were the Georgia visitors—Colonel Albert E. Buck, of Atlanta; Dr. C. W. Arnold, of Albany, and R. D. Locke, of Macon.

"It may not be discreet for us to talk much of politics," said Dr. Arnold this evening. "At present our position is somewhat delicate. Still, it can do no harm to state what our ideas of the needs of the south are. Down there one predominating question is that of race. Until that is removed we cannot hope for the prosperity which we desire. The only possible manner of disposing of it is by a division of the white vote. We think General Harrison has it in his power to cause this division, if he is given to fully understand the situation in which we of the south are placed. What we ask is a fair representation in its principal appointments. We have many able men, who are popular and have the confidence of all parties, and whose appointment would greatly strengthen the republican party in the south. These are not all republicans, Democratic leaders who have shown themselves worthy of recognition are not wanting, and they should not be slighted. It will make them and their followers our friends, and at the same time show them that we are first for the good of the country, and not bound narrowly by party."

Colonel Buck was sent for by the president-elect, and his long conference this afternoon is regarded as very important. He visited General Harrison at once. His colleagues, Arnold and Locke, had their interview an hour later, and after they had been closeted with Colonel Buck on his return they all expressed great satisfaction at their visit, and intimate that their views on the southern political matters are accorded in by the president-elect. That Colonel Buck's name stands pretty high upon the list of possible, and even probable, cabinet appointees, is conceded tonight by several astute politicians, who catch every political breeze that blows here about. Buck had a private interview with John C. New this evening. He would not be interviewed as to what passed between him and Harrison, but expresses himself as highly gratified at the result. There are those who think the distinguished Georgian was notified that a great honor might be tendered him at an early day. Of all the numerous southern delegates that have been here pressing the name of some favorite son for a cabinet position, it is not hardly that one of them had an ill word against Buck. The Arkansas people, while urging Powell Clayton, spoke highly of Buck; so did the Alabama delegates, who presented ex-Governor Smith's name. The Virginia visitors, who boomed Mahone, all had something pleasant to say of Buck; likewise the delegates from North Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. It thus appears that while Buck has had no strong delegations here urging his appointment, he is the second choice of a very large majority of southerners who have been here. Buck is a native of Maine, and was colonel of a Maine regiment. He is about fifty-two years old, and moved south at the close of the war. The Georgians leave for home in the morning.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Morton and Blaine not Invited to the President's Reception.

WASHINGTON, January 18.—[Special.]—Vice-President-elect Morton was at the senate chamber today and held quite a reception to the republican senators in the lobby. Neither Mr. Morton nor Mr. Blaine were, however, at the president's reception last evening, neither having received an invitation. Senator Ingalls did not attend the reception, although he had an invitation, together with all other members of congress, but Senator Sherman was there and apparently enjoyed the evening.

THE COWLES BILL.

There is a movement on foot today, originated by Mr. Randall and others, to keep the Cowles tobacco tax bill unacted upon in the appropriations committee until after the senate tariff bill comes over to the house, and the ways and means committee is given an opportunity to act upon it. The object of this is to prevent any further division in the ranks of the democratic party, and to endeavor to bridge over the breach which now exists between the two factions of the party. As the bill comes over on the 22d it will not be long to wait, and it is believed that all democrats, for the sake of harmony in the party, will agree to this. Although Mr. Mills does not relish the reference, there is no breach whatever existing between he and Mr. Randall. Mr. Mills understands that Mr. Randall feels embarrassed over the action of the house, and there is no personal feeling of enmity whatever between these two men. The three members of the Georgia delegation who are in favor of the Cowles bill, viz: Messrs. Candler, Clements and Carlton, are not inclined to antagonize the ways and means committee and are perfectly willing to wait and give them an opportunity to act upon the senate bill. Mr. Clements, as a member of the appropriations committee, although he has always favored the reduction and abolition of the tobacco tax and has more than once advocated the total repeal of this tax, it being the last remaining item of taxation on the raw product of the farm, is not in favor of any action that would cause a division in the party ranks. Mr. Clements voted for this same bill when incorporated in the Mills bill and favors it still, whether as a part of the general system of tax reduction or as a separate measure. Mr. Candler and Mr. Carlton hold about the same views on this question. In fact all the Georgia delegation voted for this Cowles bill, when voting for the Mills bill, and there is not one of them who is not in favor of the bill, although they prefer that it should go over unacted upon this session rather than have a division in the party, by its present consideration.

THE MAIL SERVICE EXTENDED.

Mr. Carlton has succeeded, after much work on the department officials, in getting the